The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,053—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 36
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
- First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
- Second do. .... " 2 8
- Third do. .... " 2 8
- Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
- First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
- Second do. .... 4½ " "
- Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
- Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
- Each succeeding line .... " 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 27th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	" 380	" 220		" 80	
Port Said	" 380	" 240		" 90	
Messina	" 500	" 340		" 110	
Naples	" 500	" 340		" 110	
Leghorn	" 500	" 340		" 110	
Genoa	" 500	" 310		" 110	
Marseilles	" 520	" 350		" 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, 2,083 tons, will be despatched about 4th June, 1881.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.	1881.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100 300	1st June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700 400	18th "
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.
PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucido at very moderate prices.

No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, GIRGAUM.
FOR SALE.

AN English-built stylish light Park Phaeton in good order, suitable for a single horse or a pair of Galloways. Price, Rs. 700, the property of a gentleman just proceeded to England.

A handsome Grey Arab Galloway, ridden by a lady, also broken to single and double harness, very quiet. Price, Rs. 800.

Information can be had regarding buying and selling carriages, horses, &c., &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th May
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st "
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th "
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st "
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th "
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th "
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th "
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
"	Wicker covered	11 0
" 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
"	Wicker covered	14 0
" 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
" 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
" 2	Five gallon size	27 0
" 3	Six "	34 0
	Ornamental Dining-room Filters	40 0
	Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware	40 0
	Cheavin's Pocket Filter	5

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.
(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts. per doz. Rs. a.
CHABLIS	18 0
BARSAC	19 0
SAUTERNE	23 8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31 8
AUSTRALIAN WINES.	
HOCKHEIMER (White)	16 0
SHIRAZ (Red)	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO
MUNICIPALITIES, HEALTH OFFICERS, AND COLLECTORS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
To meet the wants of their numerous constituents, have secured for the present hot season a special shipment of

CALVERT'S CONCENTRATED DOUBLE REFINED No. 5 CARBOLIC ACID.

Guaranteed to contain 90 per cent. of Carbolic and Cresylic Acids.

It is free from Tar Oils and sulphuretted Hydrogen, and, being of full strength, is a most reliable Acid for disinfecting purposes.

	Cash. R a.	Credit. R a.
8 oz. fluted and capsuled Bottles ..each	0 12	0 14
16 " " "	1 2	1 4
1 gallon sealed Tins	4 8	5 0
30 " casks .... per gal.	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OZO! OZO!! OZO!!!

A MOST agreeable and elegant beverage prepared on the truest scientific principles, and containing the essential elements of animal organization.

It is a drink eminently suitable for India, and is a Dissipator of Mental and Nervous Affections and a Renewer of Physical Power.

Being a very pleasant and grateful Beverage it forms a delicious draught at any time of the day, and its Restoring and Refreshing action is at once apparent; the Worn Civilian, the Tired Soldier, the Fatigued Sportsman, and the Harassed Man of Business will alike derive advantage from its use on account of its Nourishing Properties and Nervine Tonic character.

Cash Price per dozen bottles, Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use,

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS,

Bengal Chatni, Caynne Sauces, Curry Paste, Curry Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste:

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

OVERLAND TRUNKS, COURIER, HAND AND DRESS-BAGS,

RUGS AND RUG AND BED-STRAPS,

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS,

DECK CHAIRS,

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

PURSES, POCKET BOOKS AND PLAYING CARDS,

WRITING CASES AND STATIONERY,

SOAPS, SPONGES, EAU DE COLOGNE,

AND ALL OTHER TOILET ARTICLES,

INFANT'S PREPARED FOODS AND ANGLO-SWISS MILK

AT

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 28.
THE CELLEBRATED
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS
Will produce for the first time in India, Mr. J. Millon Nobell's Sensational Romantic Drama,
THE PHŒNIX,
OR ARISEN FROM THE ASHES,
WITH THE GREAT FIRE SCENE,
BURNING OF A TENEMENT HOUSE,
A NEW YORK GAMBLING HOUSE,
And other novel and startling features.

See programmes for particulars.

Box office at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS
REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

WANTED, an experienced ASSISTANT MASTER at the CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL. Stipend according to qualifications. Apply to Rev. F. L. SHARPIN, Panchgani.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

A PERFECT SUMMER DRINK.
SPARKLING
VIN VITÆ,

A MOST refreshing Delightful TONIC BEVERAGE containing Phosphates of stimulating power, FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8.
Per case of 2 doz., Rs. 5-8.

MAUFACTURED BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
(Established 1873.)

A WHOLESALE PRICE-LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., sent free by post on application.
TERMS MODERATE.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
White Wings; by W. Black	3 12
Johnny Ludlow; by Mrs. H. Wood	3 12
Moths; by Ouida	3 4
Pippestrelo; by Ouida	3 4
Village Commune, 2 vols.; by Ouida	13 0
Twenty-one Days in India; by Sir Alli Baba	2 8
India in 1880; by Sir R. Temple, 2nd series	10 0
Murray's Hand-book of Bombay, Edn. 1881	9 8
Life of Lord Clyde (Collin Campbell) 2 vols.	22 8
McCarthy's History of our own Times, 4 vols.	30 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY of Waterlow and Son's STYLOGRAPHIC SELF-INKED PENS, gold mounted, Rs. 14-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
PERSONAL RECORDS OF THE KANDAHAR CAMPAIGN.—By Officers engaged therein. Edited by Major Ashe	5 12
JARMAN'S TREATISE ON THE LAW OF WILLS.—Fouth Edition. 2 vols.	44 0
MORGAN'S WHIST-PLAYER	1 4
MOORE'S EPITOME OF GARDENING	4 4
PHILOSOPHY OF HANDWRITING	1 8
FREEMAN'S HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE.—Vol. I. Text; Vol. II. Maps	20 0
SIGHT.—By J. Le Conte. New volume of the International Scientific Series	3 4
THE GREAT EXPLORERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—By Jules Verne. (Illustrated)	7 12
AGER'S TELEGRAM CODE.—The Corn, Seed, and General Merchants' Code	20 0
SEVEN YEARS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—By Dr. Emil Holub, Travels, Researches, and Hunting Adventures (1872 to 1879). 200 Illustrations and Map. 2 Vols.	26 8
THE CAT.—An Introduction to the Study of Backboned Animals, especially Mammals. By St. Geo. Mivart. (200 Illustrations)	18 12
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.—Vol. XII	18 12
JULES VERNE'S TIGERS AND TRAITORS.—Vol. II, of "The Steam House"	4 12
ENCOUNTERS WITH WILD BEASTS.—By P. Gilmore. Illustrated	4 12
ROBERT'S DETECTION OF COLOUR-BLINDNESS	3 4
INDIA IN 1880.—By Sir R. Temple. (Second Edition)	10 0
MACFARLANE'S HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA	2 4
THOMAS CARLYLE: THE MAN AND HIS BOOKS.—By W. H. Wylie	4 12
——An Essay. By General E. B. Hamle	1 8
MACNAMARA'S DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS (New Edition)	6 12
DAY'S DISEASES OF CHILDREN	7 12
ROSSER'S INDIAN OCEAN PILOT	15 12
THE WANDERER'S LIBRARY.—Each	2 4
Low-Life Deeps; by J. Greenwood	
Tavern Anecdotes and Sayings; by C. Hindley.	
THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD: His Life and Political Career.—By E. Walford	0 10
MEMOIR OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.—From the *Times*	0 10
SWINTON'S OUTLINES OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY: Ancient, Medieval, and Modern.	3 4
THE SUBURBAN HOMES OF LONDON. (A Residental Guide)	4 12
HEARING.—"Long Life Series"	0 10
SILVER & CO.'S HAND-BOOKS—	
Australia and New Zealand	3 4
South Africa	3 4
Canada	3 4
AT HOME IN FIJI.—By C. F. Gordon-Cumming. 2 Vols. Illustrations and Map	15 12
LIFE OF COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD CLYDE.—2 Vols.	22 8
MURRAY'S HAND-BOOK TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1881	9 8
MATHERAN HILL.—By J. T. Smith. (With Map)	3 0
FAMILIAR INDIAN FLOWERS.—By Lena Lowis. (30 Coloured Plates)	20 0
ZELLER'S PRE-SOCRATIC SCHOOLS.—2 Vols.	18 12

NEW NOVELS.

William Black's New Novel: White Wings.—A Yachting Romance	3 12
Mrs. Henry Woods's last novel: "Johnny Ludlow."—(Second Series.) Cheap Edition	3 12
Endymion. By the Earl of Beaconsfield	3 12
Beau Nash. By W. H. Ainsworth	1 4
Thornicroft's Model. By Mrs. Hunt	1 4
Under One Roof. By J. Payn	1 4
Touch and Go. By J. Middlemass	1 4
Garth. By J. Hawthorne	1 4
The Golden Reef. By W. S. Hayward	1 4
Ellice Quentin and other stories. By J. Hawthorne	2 4
Novelette Library, Vol. XII.	1 4

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR THE REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, Long Primer, Crown 8vo. Cloth boards, Red edges. Rs. 3; post-free .. 3 4
(Will arrive next month.)

THACKER AND CO., Limited.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

OZO,

A PLEASANT, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING BEVERAGE,

CONVEYING to the system the essential Elements of ANIMAL ORGANISATION—Potash and Lime, with the OXIDISING AGENT—Iron, and the VITALISING CONSTITUENT—PHOSPHORUS; it is a DRINK EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR INDIA, where the elements named, in addition to those which may be contained in the usual Diet, should constantly form part of the daily food.

ITS NUTRITIVE, TONIC, AND STIMULANT PROPERTIES exercise a very beneficial action upon the ORGANIC FUNCTIONS, whereby the system is recruited, and mental and nervous affections dissipated; a feeling of buoyancy is experienced by Body and Mind after its use, whilst UNANIMITY OF TEMPER, so essential to well-being in a HOT CLIMATE, follows in its course.

THE WORN CIVILIAN, THE TIRED SOLDIER, THE FATIGUED SPORTSMAN, AND THE HARRASSED MAN OF BUSINESS, will alike derive advantage from the BEVERAGE, renewing, as it does, Mental and Physical Power. IT IS A TRUE CHEMICAL FOOD, and the most perfect Strength-giver and Health-restorer.

OZO—OR WATER OF LIFE—can be taken liberally at any time of the day; it allays THIRST, stimulates the APPETITE and assists Digestion, aiding the Assimilation of Food in a remarkable manner; it is EXTREMELY PLEASANT TO THE PALATE, and acts at once as a RESTORER AND REFRESHER; no harm can be experienced from its prolonged use.

OZO contains no ALCOHOL, and is an ÆRATED WATER of Novel Constitution; it is not an IMITATION of any other Water professing to have similar qualities, and has acquired DISTINGUISHED and popular NOTICE for its PLEASANT FLAVOUR and BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED BEVERAGES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

	Credit	Cash
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide	Rs. 4 0 per yard	Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Rs. 6 8 per yard	Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.

} Patterns sent to any part of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS & BOMBAY METAL MART,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

AGENTS FOR

AVELING & PORTER—Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES, for Cotton, Hides, Oil, &c.
BULL'S Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH—Portable Engines and Agricultural Machinery.
CROWLEY—Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE—Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, Glasgow—Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISLE & KENYON—Sudden Grip Vices.
GWYNNE, J. & H.—Invincible Centrifugal Pumps and Turbines.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS—"Giffard's" Injectors.
"HOWARD'S" Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS—Celebrated Portland Cement.
PROCTOR & WALLIS—Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.
WILSON ALEX. AND Co.—Launch Engines, &c.

We have most of the above Makers' Specialities in stock, and have arranged a Telegraphic Code so that we can import them direct on the shortest notice.

GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, and FORGINGS, we are especially laid out for this kind of work, and will be glad to submit Plans and Estimates.

CASTINGS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, up to 20 tons weight.

Illustrated Lists of our Patterns of Railing, &c., will be sent to intending Purchasers.

MACHINERY.—Imported through our Home Agents on the very best terms.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.—We have a large and varied stock, which we are continually replenishing by Canal steamers.

METALS.—Bar, Angle, Tee and Plate Iron of all brands and sections.
Galvanized plain and corrugated sheets and roof fittings—Pig Iron—Garthsherrie, B. S. Newport and Lackenby.
Copper Sheets and Rods, Muntz Metal, Phosphor Bronze, &c.—Steel, ordinary and best special tool.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS SEE MONTHLY LISTS.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALKLAND ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the kind Patronage of
MAJOR GENERAL HEWETT,
THE ORIGINAL VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear
TO-NIGHT
IN TWO POPULAR PLAYS,
ENTITLED
GOOL-E-BAKAVLI AND TARA.
The N. I. Band will be in attendance.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

First class, reserved Rs. 3 | Second class .. Re. 1
Do. unreserved " 2 | Third class .. As. 8
Fourth class As. 4.

Children under 10 years half tickets in 1st and 2nd classes only.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Performance commences at 9 p.m.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. F. MULLER to sign our firm per procuration.
SIGG-SULZER & Co.

S. S. COTHERSTONE has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Now ready. Demy 8vo. Cloth. Extra Gilt. Price 21s. With a Portrait; and Map of the Country.

COLONEL GORDON IN CENTRAL AFRICA, 1874-1879. From Original Letters and Documents. Edited by George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L., Author of the "Life of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.," etc.
Thos De La Rue & Co., London.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that pursuant to a resolution passed to that effect at the meeting of the "Bombay Grain and Seed Merchants' Association" held on the 27th March, 1881, the NAME of the said Association has been ALTERED to THE BOMBAY NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, by which last mentioned new name the said Association shall be called.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1881.
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ, Chairman.
The Bombay Native Merchants' Association.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE-CONFECTIONERS, &c.

TWO SORTS OF ICE CREAM.
TWO SORTS OF WATER ICES.
WINES AND SPIRITS
of the best sort.
TREACHER'S AERATED WATERS.
SYRUPS.
ICED OZO, PHOSPHO, VIVONE AND VIN VITÆ.

Sold only by MORENAS and Co., at annas 4.

15, MEADOW STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of JOHN GORDON ASHER, late a Surgeon-Major in the Bombay Army, deceased, who died on the 2nd day of March, 1880, were on the 20th day of May, 1881, granted by the High Court of Bombay to JAMES HUTTON, Manager of the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay. All persons having any claims against the above Estate are required to send in particulars of the same in writing to the undersigned Attorneys for the Administrators at their office, No. 14, Rampart Row, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the 25th day of June, 1881, after which day the said James Hutton will remit the assets belonging to the estate to the administrator to the said estate in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay their debts to the undersigned before the day last abovementioned.—Dated this 25th day of May, 1881.
SMITH & FRERE,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

NOTICES.

FREIGHT TO ODESSA AND TO CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue through BILLS of LADING for Cargo for above ports. Rates and any further particulars will be supplied on application.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
Engineer's General Agent,
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of the late JAMASJEE COWASJEE PADSHA, of Bombay, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which time no further claims will be attended to.
SOONABAI, widow and executrix of the late Jamasjee Cowasjee Padsha, 198, Main Road, Khetwady.

Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

POONA AND KIRKEE ICE COMPANY, Limited.
FURTHER ISSUE OF 200 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

THE Board are now prepared to receive applications for the whole or any number of the above issue of Shares. Forms of Application and full information an be obtained on reference to the Secretaries and Agents.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

8, Church Lane, Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos: Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE. No. 1813 of 1881-82.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer at the Bombay Dockyard up to noon, on MONDAY, the 30th May, 1881, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN, and other articles belonging to H. M.'s Indian Troopships from 1st June, 1881, to 31st May, 1882.

The Tenders should show the time required to wash one thousand pieces, and the rate per hundred pieces for any quantity, the maximum time allowed for each set being 30 days.

The washing will have to be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles should be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores and the Contractor will have to make good all damages done to the articles whilst in his charge.

A deposit of Rs. 500 should accompany each Tender, and the successful Tenderer will have to produce security for Rs. 5,000.

The Contractor will have to insure the Bedding to the extent of Rs 15,000, and to pay half the Solicitor's fees for preparing the contract papers.

Tenders must be accompanied by Certificates of Competency.

Further particulars will be learnt from the Marine Storekeeper on application.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Captain, I. M., Resident Transport Officer.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED a MANAGER (Bachelor) for a respectable Hotel in Bombay who thoroughly understands Book-keeping. An Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply soon in own handwriting, enclosing copies of testimonials & stating salary to "Hotel," care of this paper.

WANTED a sharp, active, young CLERK (Portuguese preferred), who does not object to hard work. Must have office experience, a practical knowledge of accounts, be quick at figures, and write a neat hand. Apply with copies of testimonials to "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a SENIOR TEACHER for the Fort High School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER.

TO Brokers, &c.—Wanted the use of a good SHIGRAM and HORSE during the monsoon for their keep. Every care guaranteed. Apply A., *Bombay Gazette*.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout, centrally located Best Table in Bombay.

SINGER'S (Genuine) SEWING MACHINES with all the latest improvements; also needles, parts and accessories —H. A. Gayer, 6, Elphinstone Circle.

LYRIC CHIMES, a Miscellany of Minor Poems, by Thomas E. Holtham, author of the Pleasures of Dreaming, Society, &c. Price 8 as. *Times of India.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as General Merchants. Bacon, Cheese and Hams are now on sale. Preserved Provisions and other Household requisites are daily expected by each steamer. Barton & Co., Meadow Street, No. 43, old *Bombay Gazette*.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 12 as. per lb., Cheddar 14 as. per lb. PEARSE, 22, Appollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

MONTHLY RATES
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.
TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.

These terms include Apartments, Board, Attendance, Ice, Baths, and Lights.
No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, April 25, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF 760 CASKS OF CEMENT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Municipal Depot in 10th Khetwady Lane on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1881, at 2 p.m., the following, viz.
760 casks of cement.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Charles Banks, Esq. The same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware such as dish covers, cruet, liquer and egg stands, knife rest, sets of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished house-hold furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces, side board, whatnots, pier, circular, oval, round, writing, dressing, and washing tables, easy, folding and travelling chairs, drawing-room, arm and without-arm chairs, hanging and table kerosine and argand lamps, easy and reclining couches, camp cots, Madras-pattern bedstead, complete, book and hat stand, clothes and gown presses, almirah, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense articles and cooking utensils, books, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder.

A large sized pleasure sailing yacht, two masts, sails, very roomy cabin, sofas, dining table, couches, &c., complete, the property of His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghar.

The above yacht is at present lying at the Mazagone Bunder, and will be brought to the Appolo Bunder a day before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to notify that they have received instructions to sell early in June next a large quantity of very valuable platedware by "Elkington and Co.," particulars of which will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of the President, Band Committee, 4th King's Own (Royal), a few lots of second hand band instruments such as clarionettes, abor, slide trombone, French horn, althorn, aclarinette, &c.

Also on account of the concerned:—
1 first rate S. B. Martini-Henry express rifle by J. Tolley in case complete.
1 Do. do. do.
1 Do. D. B. breach-loading gun in case with implements, complete.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th May, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.
5 cases trowsering cloth.
5 " white brilliants.
2 " " doria.
2 " colored prints.
2 " Oxford shirtings.
3 bales grey dhooties.
5 " grey shirting.

On account of the underwriters—
N } 4 bundles damaged China mattings.
N J } 1 case " China papers.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGONE.

By order of the receiver appointed by the High Court, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, the following landed property, being part of the estate of the late Mahomed Hoosein bin Fakrooding Gutter.

A piece of fazendary ground with a chawl or upper-roomed dwelling house in compartments, situate on the west side of Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagon, assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 27.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

By order of the receiver appointed by the High Court, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., at Mazagon, outside the compound of the old Freemason's Hall, behind the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, the following building materials, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla:—

A quantity of blue stones, ready cut fit for building, a heap of English roofing slates, a lot of old door and window frames, a circular iron drinking trough.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at Clarke Bunder, Mazagon, by order of Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co., Agents, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited:—

About 1,032 tons Cowper West Hartley Coals, ex S. S. Maud Hartmann.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down, and the balance before delivery.

AUCTION SALE of Contractors' Plant, Materials, &c., at Clerke Road, Mahaluxmee.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Sir Thomas Thompson and Co. to submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., at Clerke Road, Mahaluxmee:—

A quantity of contractors' plant and materials, consisting of wrought iron piping, timber, iron roofing, shafting, materials of sheds, flour mills, hand pumps, tools, and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE of Contractors' Plant, Materials, &c., behind the Esplanade Theatre, opposite to the Crawford Market.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Sir Thomas Thompson and Co. to submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at 1 p.m., behind the Esplanade Theatre, opposite to the Crawford Market:—

A quantity of contractors' plant and materials consisting of a large quantity of timber, one 6-H.-P. engine, centrifugal, single and double hand pumps, India-rubber piping, materials of sheds, iron safe, tanks and many other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1881.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

ALTHOUGH the Banks only closed yesterday for the Queen's birthday, Monday also was a partial holiday, and the business of the week has thus been a good deal broken up, tending to increase the quietness which in any case has been the leading feature in nearly every branch of business. Imports all round are extremely slack, nor can we look for much additional life until the new season comes round. In exports there is a considerable movement of produce going forward, but very little of it means new business, and the indications of the approaching close of the season are very manifest. Freights are quiet, and chartering for anything beyond June loading has come to a standstill. Sterling Exchange is weak, the adjournment of the Paris Conference being generally regarded as tantamount to its failure; moreover, money is becoming easier every day. Shares are very firm, and Government Paper has been active with considerable fluctuations in value consequent on the movements advised from London.

MONEY.—There is no actual change in rates of discount to record, the Bank of Bombay's minimum being still 5, and the open market for loans secured by Government Paper 4½ per cent. per annum. The surroundings of the market, however, are all in favour of increased ease in the immediate future; as a few weeks will see the close of our export season whilst the tendency so far as imports are concerned will, for some time at least, be to release rather than lock up funds. It is rumoured from Calcutta that the new loan will be brought out shortly, but even if it is, it cannot exercise any important effect on the market.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling this week have been comparatively limited, and rates after some slight fluctuations close partially 1-32d. over our last quotations. Last mail day the fact of Council drafts having brought rather a higher average than had been anticipated, induced an advance of 1-16d. after our report was in print, and we opened for this mail on Friday morning on the basis of 1s. 7 25-32d. for demand Bank drafts and 1s. 8 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. On Saturday the announcement of the Conference being adjourned to 30th June produced a decidedly weak feeling, and a drop of fully 3-32d. was established. Monday was characterised by a slightly steadier tone and a partial recovery of 1-32d., and to-day we have been firm at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d., closing rates being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7¾d., Telegraphic Transfer 1s. 7 23-32d., 3 months' 1s. 7 27-32d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 7 31-32d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8d.; Francs, 2·11 per rupee.

For future delivery the Banks are drawers at 1-32d. over current rates, but this cannot be accepted as any indication of an advance being anticipated later on. So far from any feeling of this kind prevailing the general idea appears to be that the bi-metallic movement will come to nothing, and that we only require to have this definitely announced to see a further material decline; the facts elicited by the discussion at the Conference having if anything tended to weaken rather than strengthen the position of Silver.

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount. On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile drafts are quoted at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank drafts on London is 3s. 9d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1⅞d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The day after last mail left a strong demand was manifested, a large business was done, and prices rose to Rs. 103⅞ for Fours and Rs. 110⅝ for Fours-and-a-half. These figures, however, were only maintained for a very short time, and on Friday a decline to Rs. 103⅜ and Rs. 110½ was established. Since then the market has fluctuated more or less, but the general tendency has been downwards, and we close quiet at Rs. 103⅜ for Fours and Rs. 110⅝ for Fours-and-a-half. It is expected that the new loan will be announced in the course of a few days, and this has naturally a somewhat restrictive tendency on values, especially as regards Fours in which the loan will probably be brought out. With this exception, however, the position is fairly strong, as with cheap money here during the monsoon there can be little doubt Government Paper will meet a strong demand.

SHARES.—The market during the week has been firm, and as a general rule movements have been in favour of holders. In *Banks* the only change has been a decline of ¼ per cent. in Bank of Bombays, which now stand at Rs. 746¼. Agras are unaltered at Rs. 135, and National at Rs. 111. In *Land* Companies the only shares in favour are Colabas, and that chiefly owing to the Mill the Company owns. An advance of Rs. 100 has taken place during the week, and the shares are now quoted at Rs. 1,065. *Press* Companies as a rule are steady. Apollo and Fort Press are [illegible] and Rs. 5 in New Indian. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares have been firm throughout at steadily advancing prices, and our list of quotations mark an advance of Rs. 75 in Albert and Bhownugger, Rs. 50 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 45 in Hydrabad, Rs. 35 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 30 in Coorla, Madras United, Manockjee Patit, and National, Rs. 25 in Great Eastern, Oriental, and Sassoon, Rs. 20 in Khandeish and Victoria, and Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in other Companies. In *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 50, Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Rs. 10, Bombay Ice Rs. 3, and Treacher & Co., Limited, Rs. 5 higher. Wynaad Gold Mine are Re. 1 lower.

PIECE-GOODS.—So far from any improvement having become apparent this week, the demand, if possible, has been even less active than formerly, the clearances from the bazaar since last mail left having only been some 1,600 to 1,700 packages in all. Prices where altered show a movement of a half to one anna per piece in favour of buyers, and the tendency—notwithstanding the somewhat firmer accounts from home of late—is still downwards. The chief source of weakness continues to be in the liberal stocks of all kinds held both here and up-country. Should the rains open favourably, we may see dealers more inclined to do business, especially for distant delivery; but in the meantime with supplies as they are, there is no inducement beyond actual requirements, either ready or forward. In *Local* Cloths the business this week has only been about 1,400 packages at As. 8 to As. 8½ per lb.

TWIST—Imported Yarns continue in the same dull state which we have had to report for some weeks past. Stocks are not excessive, and there is no further decline in price to notice, but dealers operate very sparingly, and only where they are able to obtain a concession from current rates. *Local* Yarns are dull. About 2,000 packages have changed hands during the week at slightly lower rates, say As. 6⅞ to As. 7⅜ per lb. for 20s.

METALS.—*Copper.*—There is no change in prices to notice, and the market is quiet but steady. Stocks moderate. To *Yellow Metal* the same remarks are applicable. *Iron* is dull and difficult of sale; prices tending downwards except for Swedish Bars which are partially Re. 1 per candy in sellers' favour.

COALS.—With rather more sellers to arrive latterly the market has been dull at a further decline of As. 4 to As. 8 per ton. Sales are reported by steamer of a cargo of Castle Eden West Hartley at Rs. 14-8, a cargo of Davison's at Rs. 15-4, and a cargo of Cardiff at Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 16-4 per ton alongside.

COTTON.—Stronger accounts from home during the early part of the week, coupled with limited supplies here, induced an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy, but within the past two days a quieter feeling has again been apparent, and a change of wind having brought in a large number of Dhollear and Bhownugger boats, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy of the previous rise has been lost. Some settlements of contracts for Dholleras for to-day's deliveries were made at very high rates, but the squeeze such as it was being now over, sellers show much more anxiety to do business, and unless supported by firmer advices from home, there seems every probability that dealers will accept moderate prices for their stocks in preference to storing over the monsoon.

The receipts from up-country during the week have been comparatively small—16,000 bales under the corresponding week last year—and there can be little doubt that the figures will fall off steadily up to the end of the season, as Broach is entirely finished and Omras very nearly so. In the meantime shipments keep well up, the total to date being still slightly ahead of last season.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	39,008	55,819	31,324
Since 1st Sept. last	922,858	960,857	683,417
Since 1st Jan.	777,877	842,863	610,896

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 69,565 bales, making a total of 602,572 bales since 1st January, against 598,407 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Akote, Ready	Rs. 180	=4 23/32d.
" Good Omra, Ready	179	=4 11/16d.
" F.G.F. do. Ready	169	=4 7/16d.
" G.F. do. Ready	159	=4 7/32d.
" F.G.F. M. G. Broach, Ready	190	=4 31/32d.
" Good Dhollera, Ready	183	=4 25/32d.
" Do. do. (June dely.)	181	=4¾d.
" F.G.F. do. Ready	176	=4⅝d.
" Do. do. (June do.)	172	=4½d.
" G.F. do. Ready	170	=4 15/32d.
" Do. do. (June do.)	165	=4 11/32d.
" Good Ginned Dharwar (June dely)	179	=4 11/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—The demand continues very active, and as supplies though liberal are by no means excessive, prices are the turn higher, say Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. *Rapeseed* continues firm at Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 5-15 per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT, although arriving freely, is so largely contracted for, that prices are well maintained at considerably above the parity of home values. For Soft White the quoted price is still Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	746¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,030	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,065
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	200

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,475
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	515
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	52
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	325
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	160
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,125
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	126
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,525
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	975
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,065
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p.s.	825
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	940
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	920
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p.s.	665
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,125
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,030xd
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p.s.	1,155
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,035
Knatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p.s.	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,870
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,610
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p.s.	260
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.	1,195
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	460
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,100
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,115
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Southern India	500	500		Rs. 30	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	970
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	880

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	160 / 150
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,350
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	370
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	21	3½	..	4
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	810
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	805xd
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	15	..	19

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3-9
Carolas	" 236
Mexican Dollars	" 224
Five-Franc Pieces	" 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 107-4-6
Gold Leaf	" 19-9-9
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-6-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-9
Pekin Gold Bars	" 19-2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mercedes, 1,343 tons, Captain H. Peace, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer James Watt, 1,023 tons, Captain R. Hansen, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general corgo.

THE steamer Bothal, 1,228 tons, Captain T. K. Brotherton, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cardiff (23rd April) with a cargo of 2,164 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE ship Cumeria, 1,284 tons, Captain E. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Newcastle, via Falmouth, with a cargo of 1,816 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshall.

THE barque Shah Jehan, 698 tons, Captain T. Williamson, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Aden (2nd May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Abdool Noor Mahomed.

THE steamer Hamstead, 1,089 tons, Captain W. Mackie, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cardiff (20th April), brought a cargo of 1,822 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, 1,501 tons, Captain T. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brigadier-General J. Penton, Mr. Tagore, Mr. Penton, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate, Mr. J. Quin, and 141 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran, 1,671 tons, Captain Loggin, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Venice, brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—1,116 packages piece-goods, 95 cases beads, 3 cases wooden-pencil, 6 cases silk, 5 cases cigars, 5 cases umbrellas, 230 packages umbrellas, 10 cases clocks, 3 cases boots 44 bales twist, 9 cases whisky, 7 packages glassware, 3 boxes gold, 2 boxes gold coins, 2 boxes specie, 293 boxes silver, 12 cases books, 10 packages ivory, 10 pakages paints, 460 tons coal, and many packages merchandise.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan McLean, 150 tons, Captain J. Bain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (23rd April) with Dr. M. W. Gaindne and Mr. J. J. Wahltman as passengers, and the following cargo:—200 cases beer, 42 cases umbrellas 737 packages piece-goods, 263 bales twist, 64 packages colour and paints, 20 packages whiting, 6 cases pmice, 28 packages chemicals, 53 packages papers, 35 cases slates, 100 casks disinfecting powder, 40 casks fireclay, 150 bundles hoop-iron, 5 cases velvet, 9 cases glass, 526 cases soap, 16 boxes tinplates, 3 packages glassware, 35 barrels iron, 500 packages steel and 796 tons coals.

THE steamer Catherstone, 1,466 tons, Captain M. Storey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (23rd April) with the following cargo:—1,609 packages piece-goods, 260 bales twist, 7 cases provisions, 4 packages porter, 4 packages glassware, 96 barrels esphalte, 2 cases brass cups, 21 cases umbrellas, 1,349 boxes soap, 430 pigs lead, 65 nos. and 2 bundles bolts, 50 cases brass, 10 packages lead-ore, 100 cases sulphate of copper, 506 casks beer, 20 bales canvass, 408 cases wine and spirits, 79 cases whisky, 55 cases tobacco, 3 cases medicines, 250 cases sarsaparilla, 21 bales papers, 104 kegs nails, 51 packages colours and paints, 6 cases glassware, 25 packages raisin, 10 packages oil, 10 cases files, 520 bundles boards, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Clan McLean (s)	Bain	Liverpool, April 23.
	Bothal (s)	Brotherton	Cardiff, April 23.
	Cumeria	Williams	Newcastle, Feb. 1.
25	Catherstone (s)	Storey	Liverpool, April 25.
	Gunga (s)	Raffin	Bhownagar, May 24.
	Sirdhana (s)	Brown	Kurrachee, May 23.
	I. G. Czarwitch (s)	Gwyn	Kurrachee, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Mercedes (s)	Peace	Antwerp.
	James Watts (s)	Hansen	Havre.
	Kerbella (s)	Wilson	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Catherstone to Genoa and Marseilles.
Steamer Colaba to Rangoon via Cochin.
Steamer Chinsura to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Assyria to Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
Steamer Coconada to the Persian Gulf.
Steamer Gunga to Bhownuggur.
Steamer Columbean to Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
Steamer Sicily to Dunkirk.
Steamer Titania to Marseilles.
Steamer H. Haarfager to Dunkirk.
Steamer Clan McLean to Marseilles.
Ship Parkfield to Liverpool.
Ship Cheetah to Calcutta.
Ship Thomas Hilyard to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
20	Rajpootana (s)	Mann	Bombay, April 28.
	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Bombay, May 11.
	Assumption	Boulon	Simon's Bay, Mar. 20.
	Rollo	Murkersy	Melbourne, Feb. 15.
21	Karakal	Mellot	Nates, Nov. 21.
22	Commilla (s)	Davies	Rangoon, May 16.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 7 Orenoque, schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
9 Dragon, H. M. ss, Hulton, from Bombay.
29 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
May 2 Fawn, H. M., ss, Aldrich, from Harnish.
4 Dagmar, I. G., ss, Cuthbert, from Perim.
4 Khartoon, E. G. Boat, Monsour, from Zeilla.
6 Ettorefieramosca, It G. B., Frigero, from Assab.
6 Llandough, ss, Jenkins, from Bussorah.
10 Inchulva, ss, Allen, from Newport.
10 Embleton, ss, Jackson, from Cardiff.
10 Sumatra, ss, Bozolli, from Genoa.
10 Telemachus, ss, Jones, from Singapore.
10 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from London.
11 Wolviston, ss, Cooper, from Bassein.
11 Gwalior, ss, Adamson, from Bombay.
12 Agra, ss, Smith, from London.
12 Llanarthen, ss, Tom, from Bombay.
12 Lord Collingwood, ss, Ashby, from Bombay.
12 Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Batavia.
12 Geo. Fisher, ss, Weatherill, from Akyab.
13 Sindh, ss, Leguerre, from Marseilles.
13 Timavo, ss, Matronovich, from Trieste.
13 Vlodivstock, ss, Faronoff, from Odessa.
13 Manora, ss, Cosens, from London.
13 Maurino, ss, Bromby, from Pondicherry.
13 Sidonion, ss, Light, from Kurrachee.
14 Assyria, ss, Livingston, from Zanzibar.
14 Manilla, ss, Vina, from Liverpool.
14 Java, ss, Magenis, from Bombay.
14 Aurrera, ss, Urratin, from Manilla.
15 Reunion, ss, L'ebelle, from Havre.
15 Medea, ss, Crillovich, from Calcutta.
15 Amazone, ss, Lormier, from Shanghai.
15 Stranton, ss, Mackenzie, from Beypore.
16 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Jeddah.
16 Viking, ss, Topper, from Calcutta.
16 Daphne, ss, Doncich, from Bombay.
16 Counsellor, ss, Wallace, from Calcutta.
17 Propontes, ss, Thomson, from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

10 Sumatra, ss, Bozolli, to Bombay.
10 Telemachus, ss, Jones, to Liverpool.
11 Nepaul, ss, Murray, to Bombay.
11 Wolviston, ss, Cooper, to Malta, F. O.
11 Gwalior, ss, Adamson, to Venice.
12 Dragon, H. M. ss, Hulton, to Muccala.
12 Fawn, H. Ms. ss, Aldrich, to Harnish.
12 Embleton, ss, Jackson, to Colombo
12 Llanarthen, ss, Tom, to Amsterdam.
12 Lord Collingwood, ss, Ashby, to Dunkirk.
13 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, to Muccala.
13 Celebes, ss, Bakker, to Amsterdam.
13 Geo. Fisher, ss, Weatherill, to Malta, F. O.
13 Timavo, ss, Matronovich, to Bombay.
14 Ettorefieramosca, It G. B. Frigerto, to Assab.
14 Inchulva, ss, Allen, to London.
14 Sindh, ss, Leguerce, to Shanghai.
14 Manora, ss, Cosens, to Calcutta.
14 Maurino, ss, Bombay, to St. Nazaire.
14 Sidonian, ss, Light, to Marseilles.
14 Manilla, ss, Vina, to Manilla.
15 Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
15 Agra, ss, Smith, to Kurrachee.
15 Assyria, ss, Livingston, to Bombay.
15 Aurrera, ss, Urratin, to Liverpool.
15 Amazone, ss, Lormier, to Marseilles.
15 Stanton, ss, Mackenzie, to London.
16 Vlodivstock, ss, Varonoff, to Saghallen.
16 Reunion, ss, L'ebelle, to Reunion.
16 Medea, ss, Crillovich, to Trieste.
16 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Bombay.
16 Viking, ss, Topper, to London.
17 Daphne, ss, Doncich, to Trieste.
17 Counsellor, ss, Wallace, to London.
17 Propontes, ss, Thomson, to Port Said.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Orenoque Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
Dragon, H. M. ss, Hulton, from Bombay
Khartoon, E. G. Boat, Monsour, from Zeilla.
Llandough, ss, Jenkins, from Bussorah.
Gwalior, ss, Adamson, from Bombay.
Java, ss, Magenis, from Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Penton, Col., 89th Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Symonds, Vet. Surg., on duty, from Kandahar.
Anderson, Surg. Major, on duty, from Kandahar.
Rawlandson, Major, 7th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.

May 24.

Hooper, Lieut. Col., Madras Light Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Lucas, Lieut., Commissariat, from leave, from England.
Taylor, Captain, 8th Regt., from leave, from England.
Gregory, Major, 3rd Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Walter, Lieut., 1-12th Regt., on duty, from England.
Hinde, Captain, 34th Regt., on duty, from England.
Cuppage, 2nd Lieut., 8th Regt., on duty, from England.
Spring, Captain, 2-24th Regt., on duty, from England.
Hakeshaw, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, from England.
Logan, Major, 7th Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Lucknow.
Moore, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Gregory, Major, 3rd Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Almora.
Taylor, Captain, 8th Regt., to rejoin, to Mean Meer.

May 25.

Penton, Col., 89th Regt., to join, to Belgaum.
Walter, Lieut., 1-12th Regt., on duty, to Fyzabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, May 25, 1881.

All Rifles and accoutrements in possession of members are required at the Head-quarters for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer. Members are therefore requested to send or bring their rifles and accoutrements to Head-quarters as soon as possible.

By order,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr.-Genl. is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentleman the privilege of private entree to Govt. House:—

The Genl. Supdt. of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

The services of Surg. G. S. Griffiths are placed at the dipposal of the Govt. of the N. W. P. and Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made in consequence of the departure, on furlough, of Maj. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) J. W. Ridgeway:—

Capt. T. Hope, Political Assist., 1st Class, sub. pro tem, and Offg. Political Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assist. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept., from the forenoon of 17th May 1881.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B. S. C. from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India:—

Lieut. Laurence Julius Elliott Bradshaw, 1st Battn. 25th Foot, Offg. Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I.,—2nd July 1879.

With reference to para 5 of the despatch from the Secy. of State, published in G. G. O. No. 304 of 1869 the undermentioned officer comes on the establishment of paid Aides-de-Camp to H. M. from the date specified:—

Col. Sir P. S. Lumsden, K. C. B., C. S. I., B. S. C., from 21st Dec. 1880, vice Col T. F. Wilson, C.B., promoted to Maj-Genl.

Lieut E. L. S. Brett, 2nd Battn Scots Guards, to be A-de-C. on the Personal Staff of H. E. the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, vice Lieut. A. W. Perry, who becomes extra A-de-C. Dated 3rd May 1881.

The undermentioned officers to be Asst. Mily. Accts on probation from the date specified:—

Lieut H. Melvill, Bombay S. C., Wing Officer, 25th Regt., of Bom N. I.,—28th April 1881.

Lieut J. G. Downing, Mad S. C., Wing officer, 11th Regt of Mad N. I.—6th May 1881.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 851 of 1878, Major Genl. N. G. Campbell, R.A., Depy-Inspr. Genl. of Ordnance, Mad., confirmed in the appointment of Inspr. Genl. of Ordnance., Bengal, from 11th Sept. 1878.

Capt W. L. C. Gordon, R.A., to officiate as an Assist Supdt. of Factories, vice Capt J. G. Stone, Offg. as Supdt. of Factories, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Brigadier-Genl. C. R. O. Evans, R. A., Comdg. Agra Brigade, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861.

Capt. E. N. D. LaTouche, Genl. List Infy., Assist. Commr., 1st Grade, Assam, (m. c.) for 1 year and 182 days.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lance Corporal William Collingwood, to be 2nd Lieut., to fill an existing vacancy.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 243 of 1881, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Robert Havard Price, B.S.C., —7th May 1881.

REWARD.—It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Govt. of India H. M.'s Govt. has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from the date specified:—Col. John Alexander Mathew Macdonald, Bom. S. C.

Capt. F. F. F. Roupell, 70th Foot, to be Assist. Adjt.-Genl. to No. 1 Column of the Waziri Expeditionary Force, from 19th April 1881, vice Maj. E. C. Codrington, who has returned to India, sick.

Capt. L. B. Irwin, Wing Officer, 20th (Punjaub) Regt. of M. I., to be Provost Marshal to No. 2 Column, Mahsud Waziri Expeditionary Force, in addition to, his other duties, from 26th April 1881, vice Lieut. J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Cavy. who has rejoined his regiment.

Capt. J. N. Walker, Bom. S. C., to be Brigade-Maj. Kandahar Line of Communications, from 29th Nov. 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade British Burmah, is promoted to Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, from the date on which he assumes charge of the Special Buildings Div. Rangoon.

Mr. D. F. Martin, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Bengal.

Mr. E. H. Johns, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, Delhi-Ferozepore Railway Survey, is transferred temporarily to the Public Works Accounts Estabt. with the rank of Assist. Examr., 1st Grade, and is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. A. Bewley, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Estabt. under the Director-Genl. of Railways to that under the Govt. of Bengal, Railway Branch.

Lieut. Grant, R. E., Exec. Engr., 4th Grade (temporary), is transferred from the Office of the Supdtg. Engr., Meerut Command, to the Meerut Div. Mily. Works.

Capt. G. Hildebrand, R. E., Exec. Engr., Mily. Works, Umballa, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from 15th May 1881, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Heymerdinguer, an Assist. Supdt. of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for 6 months, under Sec. 23 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of 6th Jan. 1881.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Capt. W. Baird, R. E., Assist Supdt. 1st Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. T. E. Curry, Assist Engr., 1st Grade, is granted 3 months' language leave and 2 months privilege leave.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—OUTWARD MAILS from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE. —HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3. GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 Death of Mr. W. P. Adams—Disgraceful State of the Bengal Prison.
5 AFGHANISTAN—End of the Waziri Expedition.—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
6 Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited—Charge of Assault against a Medical Man.
7 Execution—Treasure Trove in Cavel Street—A Young Khoja Woman Robbed of her Ornaments—Bombay Town Council.
8 Government Doctors and Private Practice—Murders in the Native Town—Murder of a Wife—Kurrachee Water Works—The Poona Municipality—Remittances to the Home Treasury during the year 1881-82 —Mr. D'Aguiar's Election to the Corporation—The Apollo Gardens—Regimental Sketches from Wonderland.
9 Wuttundar Patels—A Wail from the Wilds—Raghoo.
10 Ahmednagar—The Queen Empress's Birth-day—The late Bheel Outbreak—Death of the Governor of Madras—Government Medical Officers.
11 LEADING ARTICLES—Hereditary Village Offices—The Trade of India.
12 LEADING ARTICLE—The Indian Opium Trade.
13 BENGAL—Shooting for the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes
13 MADRAS & SOUTHERN INDIA.
14 N.-W. PROVINCES PUNJAB, AND OUDH—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
15 Bengal Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.
16 Government of India Orders.
17, 18. BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET.
19 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
20 ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

EX S. S. POLLUCE.
ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron-framed square PIANOS in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Solid square...... ....Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic......... " 750
Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.
2, Rampart Row, C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay, Poona,
19th May, 1881. 1, East Street.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
CATHOLICON,
Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.
[illegible]
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

In the Press.
SECOND EDITION.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
NOTES
ON THE AGRICULTURISTS
OF THE
DISTRICT OF AURUNGABAD,
H. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS,
BY
FURDOONJI JAMSHEDJI,
M. R. A. S.,
MEMBER OF THE COBDEN CLUB,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment.
Price Re. 1-8 per copy. Postage 4 annas.
Ordered registered at the *Times of India* office, and at
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Fort, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PALLISER—May 24th, at Malligaum, the wife of Harry George Palliser, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HENMAN—May 24th, at Bombay, Percy James Henman, son of James Henman, of West End, Stagsden, near Bedford, aged 23 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1881.

IT was confidently expected at the Admiralty that the arrival of the survivors of H. M. S. Doterel at Lisbon would place the public in possession of authentic information as to the particulars, and perhaps the cause, of the lamentable accident which led to the instantaneous destruction of that vessel and her crew. The survivors, we now learn by telegram, have arrived at Lisbon, but they are unable to throw any light on the disaster. "The cause," they say, "is involved in mystery," but the general consensus of opinion among them, it is added, is that the disaster did not occur through the accidental explosion of a torpedo placed in the Straits during the recent Peru-Chilian war. The single detail they can add to what was previously known on the subject is that there were two simultaneous, or almost simultaneous, explosions. This, we are afraid, will turn out to be the only reason for the conjecture as to the cause of the accident which was hazarded by the commander of the ship in his original telegram to the Admiralty. After stating that the cause was unknown, Commander Evans went on to say that it was supposed the boiler had burst, and exploded the magazine. There were four tons seven cwts of powder in the magazine, which is, as Mr. Trevelyan said, quite enough to account for the accident. But public opinion will be painfully excited until the report of the divers, who ought now to be at work, has made it known whether there is anything in the state of the vessel to show how the magazine was exploded. If the aspect of the unfortunate vessel itself reveals as little as the survivors are able to do, a very painful and uneasy impression will be left as to the possible cause of the accident.

ECONOMY is a high governmental virtue, and it cannot be denied that the Government of Bengal is possessed of it in a remarkable degree, as is sufficiently proved by the administration of its jails in the year 1879-80, the report for which period has recently been published. From this official record of work done we learn that the handsome sum of Rs. 1,26,299 was saved under the single head "Dieting prisoners," and that the feeding of each individual inhabitant of the jail was Rs. 26-7-9 as against Rs. 31-10 in the previous year, a very notable reduction. It may interest Englishmen on this side of India to inquire what is the set-off of bad results, if any, that followed such a diminution of the cost of sustenance. It is a question that has given Sir Ashley Eden and the officials of Bengal the very smallest concern, although it is evident they were acquainted with the facts. These facts are sufficiently striking, one would imagine, to attract attention not only at Calcutta, but at Simla, and even in London. It seems a startling if not rather a terrible circumstance of our civilized, scientific, and sanitary administration that the *average* mortality in all the jails of Bengal was, in the year under review, 180 per thousand of the average convict population for men, and 261 per thousand for women. And the yet more hideous fact remains that this unheard of death-rate was due admittedly—by the admission of officers of every grade from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards—to slow starvation, and the disease resulting from slow starvation, such as dysentery, diarrhœa, and anæmia.

The Prisons Report announces these facts with a ghastly calm that has rarely been rivalled, whilst at the same time it gives special prominence to the absence of a similar condition of ill-health amongst the people at large and to the absence of all stimulating causes of disease. We are assured that "the great sickness and mortality amongst the jail population cannot be attributed to the general state of public health." Indeed, it is argued in the report that "low prices and good harvests" had spread comfort over the country, and had resulted in a "diminution of crime." The year was, indeed, a more than ordinarily healthy one, and "should have been accompanied by an improvement in the health of the prisoners," but for some counterbalancing cause. The "chief counterbalancing cause"—to use the bloodless language of the report—"appears to have been the adoption of the diet scale proposed by the Prisons Conference." "The scale may have been sufficient for prisoners on light labour, but it is certainly insufficient for men who are frequently in a poor state of health on admission, and who are subjected to the hard labour and strict discipline now enforced in all the jails in this province." And in this way the matter is dismissed with the half-hearted apology that "probably the effect was so gradual that it was not noticeable,," Sir Ashley Eden not having one single word of censure or dissatisfaction to express against the dozens of jail officers who most clearly and coolly neglected their most important duties. What treatment might a district magistrate expect to receive who allowed one-fifth of the male population and one-fourth of the female population of his district to die of famine and diseases originating in it, and who could offer only such a lame excuse? These prisoners were under daily observation, the very forms their sickness took were sufficient to attract the most unintelligent attention, if really any attention were given to the well-being of the convicts. But dead men tell no tales, and the bureaucracy at Calcutta will not disturb their long rest by any unpleasant inquiries as to where lies the guilt of this awful sacrifice of life.

The jail mortality was confined to no one part of the Lower Provinces. In Chumparun, on the borders of Nepaul, it was 220 per thousand, and at Baraset, within easy driving distance of Calcutta, 280 per thousand. In Central Bengal the incredible maximum of 360 per thousand was reached at Dinagepur, whilst at Bogra 262 and at Meldah 259 per thousand was the death-rate on the average jail "strength," as with statistical irony it is called. In fact, as the report sums up the position, "the total number of deaths in jail in 1879 was higher than the number in any of the previous sixteen years, except 1866, when both the jail population and the mortality were raised by the pressure of famine." The compiler of the report seems not to appreciate the fact that the mortality was due to precisely the same cause in 1879 as in 1866, with the difference that in the latter case the calamity was an act of Providence affecting the whole community, whilst the "famine" of 1879 was the result of the wisdom of Prisons Conference, and was developed by the ability of European officers, mostly medical scientists, amid popular happiness and plenty. In the famine of 1866 hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent in alleviating the most pitiable of human miseries. The famines of 1879 resulted in a saving of Rs. 1,26,299 in the diet of convicts.

There is a further point which we approach with shame and pain. We have left it last as the most unseemly to touch. The foregoing paragraphs explain the exhausted and diseased condition of the wretched prisoners. We have it on the authority of Sir Ashley Eden that the food they got was insufficient for labouring men, and yet we have to face the fact—and we desire to state it with the least semblance of "atrocity" agitation—that during the year 1879 there was, in the words of the report, an "enormous increase in the number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted." "The number of these cases last year was 8,232, or nearly twice the number in 1878, more than twice the number in 1877, and more than three times the number in 1876; while the daily average number of prisoners was almost the same as in 1878 and 1877, and nearly two thousand below that of 1876." In fact four men were flogged in 1879 for one in 1876. Prisoners who from want of food were unfit to labour were dragged to the triangles and flogged by the thousand because they were weak and sick unto death on starvation rations. One would imagine this ought to rouse the indignation of Sir Ashley Eden. By no means. "It is difficult to suggest any form of punishment except flogging for convicts, who obstinately refuse to work." Still "it is now under consideration whether the power of the Superintendents to inflict corporal punishment should not be restricted by more stringent rules than hitherto," with which becoming and sapient remark Sir Ashley Eden drops a subject so unpleasant. We should have noted that another form of punishment usually precedes a flogging. The recalcitrant convict is put on "reduced diet," that is, he gets for two, three, or four days a dish of starchy paste and water morning and evening. After this invigorating treatment he returns to his work, and if he still "refuses" to perform his full task of hard labour the rattan and triangles awake him to the depth of his guilt and the clemency of his white master. Nearly eleven thousand convicts were in this way starved on "reduced diet" to prepare the way for the eight thousand who were tied to the whipping post. Little wonder that there is an ugly countercharge of Rs. 10,000 increase in hospital charges, that there were 8,523 admissions to hospital for dysentery and diarrhœa, and 716 deaths from these diseases alone, besides nearly 1,000 more from other types of sickness.

THE Porte, it is announced, has at last signed the convention with Greece. The Porte accepted the conclusions of the Joint Note presented by the Ambassadors in the name of their respective Governments by a circular reply dated the 19th April, in which care was taken to place it on record that the determination of the frontier proposed in the Note was "formally substituted for the conclusions of the Conference of Berlin." At the same time the Sultan's Government directed its delegates, Server Pasha, Ali Nizami Pasha, Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, and Artin Effendi, to place themselves in communication with the Representatives of the Great Powers for the purpose of drawing up a convention laying down the necessary conditions. This might have well meant any amount of delay, as it did in the case of Montenegro; but in the present instance there can be no doubt that Turkey was at first exceedingly anxious to come speedily to such terms with Greece as might serve to incline public opinion against the latter country, should she still, as is quite possible, appeal to the arbitrement of war for her unredeemed province of Epirus. The reply of the Greek Government was by no means so prompt. The Minister of War left the Cabinet rather than sign the very qualified acceptance of the Note of the powers which his colleagues did not see their way to escape. At last, on the 27th of April, it was announced that the Greek Government had formally accepted the proposals of the Powers, stipulating, however, that the cession in Thessaly, into which province the Turks had been pouring troops, should be made peaceably, and that the abandoned Greek inhabitant of Epirus should receive certain guarantees. Negotiations were at once opened for the Convention which has now been signed; but the ominous concentration of the troops of both countries on the frontier still went on, and the Greek Navy Minister selected that moment as a suitable one for entering into a contract for six ironclads, to be delivered in as short a time as possible. On their side the Turks drew up a list of conditions—some of them, such as the security of the property of the Musalmans in the ceded territory, perfectly unobjectionable, others, as, for example, the proposal that Greece should take over a part of the Turkish debt, more likely to give trouble. One condition in particular, we confidently expect to hear, was rejected. The Porte proposed to ask that Greece should bind herself to abstain during thirty years from all hostility in regard to Turkey, and not ally herself during the same period with any Power at war with Turkey, nor send either troops or arms, or ammunitions of war into any province of Turkey in revolt. The Ministry who agreed to this would have had to leave Athens in 24 hours, and to have taken King George with them. With the successful suppression of the Albanian insurrection, however, Turkey's ideas of what might be safely demanded from Greece rose; and when the mail left, negotiations were once more strained almost to the point of breaking. The only additional piece of information we have had since the mail left, prior to to-day's telegram, was on the 16th instant, when we were told that the Ambassadors had peremptorily rejected the conditions unacceptable to Greece, with which Turkey sought to fetter her previous "pure and simple acceptance" of the Note.

THE Bhattias, both of Cutch and Bombay, are by no means inclined to submit quietly to the march of reform commenced by the recent remarriage of a widow of their community. In Cutch they endeavoured to get the Bunnias to join in their agitation; but the Bunnias, though sorry to see their ancient ideas on the remarriage question upset, were unwilling to go the whole length proposed by the more excitable Bhattias in defence of their customs. It should be premised that the attempt of the Bhattias to get the recently remarried widow sent back from Bombay to Cutch, by bringing a charge of theft against her, has failed. When the matter came before the Political Agent, to whom the Dewan had submitted it for decision, he decided that there was no *prima facie* case, and declined to authorize the issue of a warrant. The Bhattias then sought the assistance of the Bunnias, and a great meeting of the combined communities, under the presidency of Mr. Morarjee Hurridass, was held at Cutch, at which it was proposed to send a petition to the Government of Bombay "exposing the irregularities of the present regency." This, we suppose, was with a view to annoying the Political Agent and the Dewan; and absurd as it may seem, it would really appear that the Mahajuns had an idea that they could succeed in forcing the hand of the authorities, for they appended to their resolution a threat that if a favourable reply were not received from Government within a reasonable time, they would close all the shops. But here a difference of opinion arose in the conference. The Bunnia Mahajuns had no objection to maligning the administration with a view to cause trouble to the Dewan and the Political Agent, but when it came to a proposal by which their pockets were likely to be injuriously affected, they begged to differ. They had sense enough to see that Government might very probably take no notice of the proposed memorial; and if in that case they had to close their shops, they would of course be putting a stop to their business and denying themselves all chance of gratifying the ruling desire of a Bunnia's heart—to make money—for an indefinite period. They declined, therefore, to subscribe to the shop-closing proposition, and left the meeting in a body. The Bhattias did not on that account relinquish their efforts, but have appointed a committee of ten leaders of the caste in Cutch, are collecting subscriptions to a large amount, and are drawing up a petition for submission to the Governor in Council. Meantime, the lady whose courageous act has caused so much excitement, remains in Bombay, and even here, we are assured, requires very careful guardianship to secure her from annoyance at the hands of the enraged Bhattias. A demand is being made upon all Bhattias to sign a formal agreement that they will set their faces steadfastly against widow remarriages, and all who hesitate to conform to the covenant are threatened with excommunication.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

MAY 6.

MR. GLADSTONE looks very grey and very worn. It is not his hair merely that is grey; the flesh of his face has a greyish ashen hue. As he lies back in his seat in the House of Commons, there is an air of weariness and decaying power in his aspect which fills his admirers with anxiety. But when he rises to speak, his intellectual stature becomes apparent, and no one thinks that he is either grey or old. His sway over the House is manifest; both sides bend forward not to lose a syllable that falls from his lips. His voice is pitched in a low key, and if his enunciation were not so perfect, it would be difficult to follow him; but he is heard plainly enough, and without much figure of speech it may be said that he plays upon the House as upon a flute, always excepting, of course, those occasions when the Conservatives join battle or the Obstructives obstruct. In the former case his influence extends naturally over his own party alone; in the latter over his own and the Conservative, while the third Party professes to regard him as the incarnation of despotism and all that is bad.

* * *

WHO will be the Liberal Leader when he is gone? That question will be more difficult to answer than even that as to the Leader who is to take Lord Beaconsfield's place. Lord Hartington is a man of talent; he makes a statement with clearness; his political honesty is undoubted. But he is not an orator; he is not a man of genius. He could never fight a Midlothian campaign and rouse the country. And to make matters worse, he will be a Duke one of these days. A Duke wielding the fierce democracy from the dignified seclusion of the House of Lords! Oh! Chamberlain, is this to be? Likewise, Dilke! May we not apostrophise you? Will your Republicanism evaporate utterly, and leave Liberal England in the palm of a Duke? Bright, too, has a good deal of the Quaker, and even a little of the Radical, left in him yet. All these things have to be considered. For the moment it must suffice to us that Gladstone, though grey and worn, is still here. Let me indulge in a paradox and say that he represents the Conservative element in the Cabinet. The destroyer of the Irish Church, the author of the Communistic Land Bill, is a more potent factor of the Conservative forces in the kingdom than is Lord Hartington or Sir Stafford Northcote, or even perhaps than Lord Randolph Churchill himself.

* * *

YET how men are misunderstood! Gladstone at the present moment is regarded in certain circles very much as holy water is regarded by somebody whose name I cannot remember. Do you doubt this? Here is a little story, which is true as Gospel, and will prove it beyond the possibility of doubt. Not so very many weeks ago there was—what there is not often—a very merry evening at the Palace. Every one, even the most august, was gay, and there was a good deal of laughing. Now there was present a charming little Irish Toryette, who is noted for her graceful dancing, and it appears that she has learned or invented some new dance, which an august personnage desired to see. The fair Conservative promptly responded to the gracious request, and went through the steps to the great delight of all present. And thereupon H—— M—— said laughingly:—"Well, what must I give you for this?" With the readiness of her sex and nation, the bewitching Toryette answered—"The head of Gladstone on a charger!"

* * *

IMAGINE how the beauty and the hint were applauded!

* * *

BUT joy is never complete in this world now-a-days. We are a long way from the time of Herod.

* * *

WHAT is to be the fate of the Communistic Land Bill just mentioned? A Conservative politician has informed me, and I am sure he knows, that it is the most revolutionary and truculent measure ever concocted by any responsible statesman. It puts an end to every received principle of the rights of property; puts an end to it, that is, as an uncontested principle—for principles are in themselves of course indestructible, and in Ireland the rights of property owners will eventually re-assert themselves whether this outrageous measure passes or not. This is some consolation at all events.

* * *

BUT what is to be the fate of the Bill? The late Lord Beaconsfield left to his Party the priceless boon of his advice on this matter. The advice unfortunately only goes up to a certain point, namely, the Second Reading in the House of Lords. The Second and even the Third Reading in the House of Commons his Lordship evidently regarded as past praying for. Well, he strongly urged that on no account should the Bill be rejected on the Second Reading in the Upper House. So, no doubt, it will be read in that exalted assembly, and the Peers will stifle their indignation and not kick it out at sight. They will discuss it; give it the benefit of their careful consideration, and then, no doubt, improve it and amend it as their patriotism may suggest. What will be the value of the measure as a peace offering to the Sister Island after it has been so discussed, considered, and amended? I am sure I don't know. And I think I may say that Her Majesty's Government are no wiser than myself on that point.

* * *

BUT it is pretty well understood that Messrs. Gladstone and Co. are not going to accept too many or too sweeping amendments from anybody. The Bill may conceivably drop through, to the great delight of the Land Leaguers, whose hopes are swelling visibly. They see their way to no end of devilment if the Lords succeed in doing what Mr. Parnell will try to do, and hamstring the Bill.

* * *

FOR you must know that Her Majesty's Government is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of two elements—but that you may have heard before. It is a see-saw government, the Whig element getting the upper hand one week and the Radical the next. The Whigs had the upper hand last Sabbath; Dublin was proclaimed, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Mr. Dillon. Next Sunday the Radicals will doubtless pray hardest, and their time will come. The political prisoners will be allowed to see the *Graphic* and read the *Echo*; a little whiff of the free air of liberty will be allowed to enter the lungs of the Distressful Country. But on the whole for the present the Whig—the territorial—element has rather the best of these times. But if the Lords should improve the Bill too much, and it should disappear from the face of the earth in consequence, then the Radical wing will be able to point out to their colleagues that it will be decidedly advantageous, and not more immoral than many things daily done in this wicked life, to allow the landed proprietors in Ireland to stew in their own gravy for a time, and two times. The Land Leaguers, who are a sanguine generation, believe this devoutly. And they promise themselves fine fun in stirring the fire and making the gravy in question very hot indeed. Boycotting will be developed into a system, and the unhappy landlords who do not surrender at discretion will be very much to be pitied.

* * *

THE Land Leaguers, as I have said, believe all this devoutly. So, I may add, do many of the Conservatives, who are just now inclined to take a gloomy view of the future. There is a big cartoon in all the news vendors' windows representing Britannia pointing in despair on Lord Beaconsfield's coffin, while the monster Revolution, with a torch in one hand and a dagger in the other, is about to do whatever it just pleases, Dizzy being no more. But we may hope that his great spirit watches over us from above, and will represent our case at the Throne of Mercy. However, be that as it may, the Conservatives are not so easy in their minds as could be wished about the effect of maiming, or killing outright this Communistic Land Bill.

* * *

FOR one thing they believe that the Ministry, always anxious to do perverse things, will, before dissolving, introduce a Counties Franchise Bill. If the Peers accept it, then good-bye to territorialism in the counties. If they reject it, then the Radicals will be provided with that which all politicians, like most women, dearly love—a good cry. They will appeal to the constituencies against the enemies of the extension of popular rights against aristocrats, who don't want to give security to tenants or votes to peasants.

* * *

AND who shall say what may be the result? Sir Stafford Northcote, I am told, holds it as certain that there will be two or three dissolutions in the next five years. The first will, the Conservatives fondly hope, so reduce the Liberal majority—to a dozen or fifteen perhaps—that the Home Rulers will hold the balance. And the Government will endeavour to conciliate them, and so arouse such a feeling in the country that the next election will bring in the Tories. But this is looking a little too far ahead for practical politics.

* * *

I HAVE seen the Academy and the Indian pictures it contains. The one by Mr. Griffiths, the Cheeta Hunt by Mr. Nettleship, the Maharaja of Mysore by Mr. Val. Prinsep. But I must not say anything about them this time. I saw the Æsthetes in their marvellous get up. But nothing of them either shall you learn in this letter Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

* * *

THE fact is I am rather depressed. I have been mostly amongst Conservatives, and I am tinged with melancholy. I feel as if I had suffered from three bad harvests and lost a General Election. I have an uneasy sensation that I have several unoccupied farms on my hands somewhere in England, and that if I set my foot on my Irish estates I should be shot at the very least, perhaps have my ears cropped as well. My income, which nominally averages forty or fifty thousand a year, and sometimes seemed rising to sixty thousand, appears somehow to be now from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than it was. This is the consequence of things going to the devil generally, but especially to the fact that we are ruled by a set of——. Well, no; I won't give vent to my feelings. But I do wonder sometimes what the gallows was made for, and how it came to pass that the scaffold, as a political institution, has fallen through. I will write to the Editor of the *St. James's Gazette* and ask him. But you must excuse me if I am a little desponding under all the circumstances, and allow me to drop a tear instead of "doing" the Academy for you.

HEIGH HO!

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia, Captain E. M. Edmond, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Brindisi.—Mr C Banks, Lt-Col J W Ridgeway, Major-General Reid and family, Mr S A Wyne, Marquis de Canalle, Viscount de Galard, Capt G R Moore, Mr C Herbert, Mr W Lonsdale, Surg-Major and Mrs Cockell, Mr J K Bythell, Mr Jas. Mackintosh, Mr John Walker and child, Mr W R Pratt, Major and Mrs G Logan, and Mr E Bedford.

For Southampton—Mrs Hastings Fraser and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Macdormat, Mrs Burrell, Capt Spilling, Sergeant Gilliland, Mr D Rae, Mrs C Davidson and infant, Mr T Crook, Mr S Scott, Mrs England, child, infant, and maid, Mrs Kesterson, Capt W H Leak, Mr and Mrs Burleigh, Mr R W S Pinhey, Mr N M Patell, a gentleman, Mr A F Woodburn, Mr Wm Summer, Mr Hughes, Mr G McCorkell, Colonel Smith, R H A.

For Venice—Mr C H Mein, Colonel Walcott, Miss Walcott, Mr W Furnwall, Mr Urquhart, Mr and Mrs Vogler, Mr Jas L Mackay, and Mr Mohr.

For Aden—Mr Bayley, Sergt J Opie and wife, and Mr J Parkes.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain G. B. Chapman, sailing on 31st May:—

For Southampton—Hon. Mr Justice R Spankie and Miss Spankie, Mrs Blaschcek, Colonel Meiley, Colonel W H Beynon, Miss Beynon, Mrs Boerresen, and Rev J. G. Skrefsrud.

For Brindisi.—Mr H J and Mrs Meyers and Lieut H Fortescue.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 25, 5-5 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 11-16d. received 4 per cent.; all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅝d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 85; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91⅛.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BIRTHDAY *GAZETTE*.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Please add the following to the *Gazette* wired yesterday:—

COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

Major-General John Gordon.
Major-General Godfrey Pearse.
Colonel Crosse Stewart.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stockley Warren.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bushman.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell.

COMPANIONS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Mr. Donald Macnabb.
Major-General Salisbury Trevor.
Horace Cockerell.
Hon'ble Charles Grant.
Colonel W. Coussmaker Anderson.
Colonel Samuel Black.

THE BEY OF TUNIS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The statement made that the Sultan had deposed the Bey of Tunis is not confirmed.

THE LATE MR. ADAM.

In the House of Commons this evening both Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote passed a high eulogium on the late Mr. Adam.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 24.

The Porte has signed the Convention with Greece

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 24.

An Imperial *Ukase* has been issued incorporating the Tekke-Turcoman territory with the Caucasian military district.

THE BLOWING UP OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP DOTEREL.

LISBON, MAY 24.

The survivors of Her Majesty's ship Doterel, which was blown up by explosion in the Straits of Magellan, have arrived here, who state that two explosions occurred at 10 o'clock in the morning of April 26th, whilst the sloop lay anchored off Sandy Point, after which the vessel was totally destroyed. The cause, they say, is involved in mystery, but the general consensus of opinion among them was that the disaster did not occur through the accidental explosion of a torpedo placed in the Straits during the recent Peru-Chilian war.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, with the outward English Mails of the 13th inst., left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but firm.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	6-9
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ do. do.	91
3 do. Consols for account	102¼
5 do. French Rente	119¼
Bar Silver	51⅝
Oriental Bank shares	£20-10
Chartered do. do.	£23
Chartered Mercantile shares	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£45

Arrivals.—Australia, Bengal, and Athens.
Departure.—Clan Ranald.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 25, 8-12 A.M.

Mail-steamer Nepaul, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, MAY 25, 4 P.M.

Mail-steamer Venetia, from Aden, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1881.	Farht.
At 6 a.m.	83·2
„ 10 a.m.	89·2
„ 2 p.m.	90·9
„ 4 p.m.	89·6
TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 24, 1881.	
At 10 p. m.	84·0

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, the Chairman read a letter from the Health Officer on the subject of the road sweepings used to fill in the low-lying grounds in the city. The Chairman, in commenting on the letter, said that the spots (the Nowrojee Hill, for instance) where such sweepings were deposited by the Municipality became on that account unfit for building purposes for half a century, which was the duration required for the rubbish to consolidate itself. The Chairman suggested that it should, therefore, be deposited on the Flats, which were never intended to be built upon, even if that should entail an additional expenditure. After some discussion, the question was left to the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner. The other important subject discussed by the Council was the motion of Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, for widening the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in some parts. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee opposed the motion on principle, stating that the matter be deferred till the budget time. Mr. R. N. Khote, Sir Frank Souter, and the Chairman were of opinion that it was undesirable to defer the construction of an emergent work till the budget time, if the charge could easily be met from the surplus cash balance. The subject was postponed till the next meeting of the Council, the Commissioner, in the meanwhile, to send in an estimate of the proposed work. After transacting some other business the Council adjourned.

TO-DAY'S English mail is the last that will leave Bombay on Thursday till after the monsoon. The next mail-steamer will leave on Tuesday, the 31st, and Tuesday will continue to be the day of departure till further notice.

COLONEL J. A. M. MACDONALD, Bombay Staff Corps, late Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay, has been awarded a good service pension and a C.B.-ship. Colonel Macdonald served first as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in the Persian Expedition of 1857, for which he received the medal. Returning to India on the outbreak of the Mutiny, Colonel Macdonald was attached first to the Malwa Field Force, and subsequently accompanied Sir Hugh Rose throughout the Central India Campaign, as well as in the operations south of the Nerbudda in 1859.

RUMOURS of the approach of the monsoon are beginning to come to hand. Messrs. Volkart Brothers have favoured us with the following telegram from Cochin, 25th May:—"Weather monsoonish. Several heavy showers and thunderstorms since yesterday. Pucka burst expected with new moon." On the other hand, Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Co. inform us that they yesterday received the following telegram from Colombo, in answer to an inquiry whether the monsoon had burst:—"Mild south-westerly winds; slight swell. No burst of monsoon; no rain."

IN accordance with the directions from His Excellency the Governor, a salute of 17 minute-guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday (noon), as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras.

WITH reference to to-day's telegram from Constantinople we may note what the arrangements were which, it was expected, would follow the Convention which has now been signed. The evacuation of territory by the Turks is to commence three weeks and terminate within three months after the signature of the Convention. The ordinary war material is to be removed within the three months, but six months is allowed for the removal of guns of heavy calibre. An international military commission will have the general supervision of the evacuation, which will be spread over three periods, the first of which will be taken up with the surrender of part of Thessaly, the second with that of Arta and Punta, and the third with the remaining territory, excepting Volo, which will be handed over to the Greeks after the complete removal of all war material. The international commission will fix the days and hours when the Turkish forces are to withdraw and the Greeks to advance. The Ottoman and Hellenic functionaries will be required to use every means in their power to remove all obstacles to the surrender of the territory.

SPECIMENS of the ribbon designed for the Afghan medal are said to have been received in India.

IT is stated that no British cavalry regiment will be moved during the next relief. Five British infantry regiments in Bengal, and probably four in Bombay and Madras, respectively, will change their stations.

NEW postage stamps corresponding in value to the new currency have been put in circulation at Goa.

WE learn that the Bombay Government is in communication with the Governor-General of Goa to organise the Goa Post Office on the same system as that prevailing in British India.

MR. SAWYER, in charge of the Goa Railway, has proceeded to Marmagao in company of Senhor Assa, the Director of Public Works, Goa, to make arrangements for letting out the contracts so that the work may be taken in hand soon after the monsoon. Mr. Sawyer returns to England after a month's stay at Goa.

THE *Ultramar* reports that Senhor Marquis Pereira, the Portuguese Consul-General, has arrived at Simla, whence he is shortly expected in Bombay. He will travel *via* Calcutta and round by sea.

WE learn that the Rev. Narayen Sheshadri, F. C. S. Mission, who left India in April last year on a tour to China, America, and Europe, is now in Scotland, and will return to India in July next.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of salt revenue, for the first month of the current financial year, has amounted to Rs. 21,90,000 as compared with Rs. 21,83,000 in the corresponding month of last year.

THE net direct income from irrigation works in Bengal during the past official year was Rs. 1,28,052 against interest charges amounting to Rs. 22,04,767, or 0·25 per cent. only on the capital invested. The accumulated debt of the department for unpaid working expenses, indirect charges and interest, was Rs. 1,74,88,744. This debt was increasing yearly, but in a diminishing ratio.

THE Poona Horse were at Kohundilani, on their return from Southern Afghanistan, on the 19th inst. On the same date D-B R. H. A. were at Pir Chowkie, one march ahead, and were to be brought on by train the following day. At Kohundilani the temperature was 116° in the double-poled tents.

THE report of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, showing the state of the weather and condition of the crops throughout India, for the week ended the 17th inst., states:—"More or less rain is reported from all parts of India except Berar. With the exception of Orissa, there was a very general fall of rain throughout the Southern and Eastern Provinces, including the Southern Mahratta Country, Assam, and British Burma. Showers, accompanied, in some cases, by hail and storms, fell in most districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in several districts of the Punjab. Light rain is also reported from parts of the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana. As the harvest is nearly or completely gathered, no damage to the crops is mentioned in the reports; but the mangoes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have suffered slightly from storms. In Bengal and Assam, where ploughings are in progress or the fresh crop is on the ground, the rain has done good. Small-pox and cattle-disease continue in places; but the former is abating. Agricultural prospects are generally favourable."

THE religious excitement in the Punjab is likely to calm down. The leading men of both religions at Lahore have adopted a moderate and wise tone, and are endeavouring to allay the passions that have been excited; and no doubt their attitude will have a good effect upon their co-religionists at Mooltan and elsewhere. As the *Pioneer* remarks, "it certainly is out of the question that the Hindus of the Punjab can be allowed to re-impose restrictions upon their countrymen of a different persuasion, which restrictions were justly removed by the British Government when the Hindu domination fell. Our Government has similarly released Hindus from the disabilities under which they laboured in places like Bahawalpur, where they were in the minority. At Bahawalpur, the quarrel was embittered by, and indeed arose from, other circumstances than the Nawab's sacrifice of oxen. The first offence was undoubtedly given by the Mahomedans, though it was by no means grave; and certainly did not justify the audacious and flagrant insults of the Hindus towards the religion of their ruler and of the people amongst whom they themselves lived, an insignificant minority. The fact that a few hundred Hindus, in the midst of a Mahomedan country, ruled by a Mahomedan Prince, should have ventured upon the course which the Hindus of Bahawalpur adopted, is proof either that too much prosperity has made the bunnia mad—in fact, that Jeshurun, having waxed fat under the British Agency, thought he could kick the Nawab—or else that the spirit of 1848 is again abroad in the districts still pervaded by the memories and tradition of that great bunnia, Sawun Mull. We know that the prestige of Sawun Mull and his son, in the latter days of Sikh rule, worked such a change in the peaceful traders of Mooltan and its neighbourhood that they became quite formidable. In 1848, bunnias in various places, notably Longa Mull at Dehra Ghazi Khan, occupied towns, levied troops, and created as much consternation by their warlike attitude as would a flock of sheep that suddenly took to charging and biting. If it were only the bunnias that were concerned, whether at Mooltan and its dependencies or at Bahawalpur, the movement would not matter much. But there is unrest among the Kukas also; and insignificant as is that sect—embracing only the lowest among the Sikh persuasion, and being universally repudiated and disliked by orthodox and respectable Sikhism—still, as has been seen, it can be dangerous. Moreover, even among the stolid Juts of the Punjab there is a certain movement of expectation. The prophecies that are current may not have more value than Mother Shipton's, or Dr. Cumming's; nevertheless those of Mother Shipton and Dr. Cumming attract a degree of attention even in civilized England, which may be multiplied by a large factor for similar prophecies current among ignorant Punjabis."

A CORRESPONDENT, well-informed on the subject, writes to an up-country contemporary to rebut a statement that the Government of India are paying the East India Railway annuity out of borrowed money:—"The actual sum paid for the railway was £32,750,000 for the stock and £4,450,000 the par value of the debentures and debenture stock. In order to meet the wishes of trustees and others, the Secretary of State gave the stock-holders the option of receiving 4 per cent. sterling stock, or 4 per cent. rupee paper in lieu of the annuity. This option was availed of to the following extent:—Government 4 per cent. stock £5,115,989; Government 4 per cent. rupee paper £10,665: total £5,126,614. This sum, and also the £4,550,000 of debentures and debenture stock have been added to the permanent debt of India. The total of these amounts, £9,576,140 accounts for the major portion of the sum of £9,730,862, which has been entered in the accounts of 1879-80 as the outlay under '38, Productive Public Works on the E. I. R.' The balance is made up of the overdrawn capital on the 1st January, 1880—which has been added to the capital account of the undertaking, and has also been treated as outlay on Productive Public Works—and the current transactions from that date up to 31st March, 1880. It will thus be seen that the Government has clearly added to the permanent debt in paying a portion of the purchase-money of the E. I. R., and I venture to submit that the debt thus incurred has been dealt with in a perfectly legitimate manner. The remainder of the purchase money, or £27,623,386, is made up of the so-called deferred annuity represented by the capital of the undertaking, or £6,550,000, and the existing terminable annuity. The deferred annuity can, however, be converted into an annuity for 54 years, in 1900, if Government think proper, on the same terms as the existing terminable annuity. The interest on the capital of the deferred annuity, as well as the terminable annuity, is duly provided for in the estimates under '32, Railways,' as a charge to Ordinary Revenue. The sum of £632,000 and £860,000, entered in the estimates under '38, Productive Public Works,' as the outlay on the E. I. R., in the years 1880-81 and 1881-82, respectively, are to meet the current capital outlay on the undertaking. Large additions are being made to the rolling-stock on the line, and provision has been made among other items for the bridge across the Hooghly, and the doubling of the line be ween Buxar and Mogul Serai."

SIR FREDERICK AND LADY ROBERTS, *Truth* says, have taken a house at Dover for a few months. Lady Roberts's first experience of that watering place was not a pleasant one. She went down on the Admiralty Pier, to meet the Calais boat, and on returning home found that her pocket had been picked, and her purse extracted.

"Two or three interesting facts in connection with the murder of Sultan Abdul Aziz are remembered," says a correspondent, "by one who was in Constantinople at the time it occured. It had been rumoured for several days before that in all probability Abdul would go mad and kill himself. When the Sultan was found dead, his body was shown to the doctors of the various embassies and a number of other Frank physicians, in all about eighteen savants, who, headed by old Dr. Dickson, of the English Palace, were marched into the room where the deceased Sultan lay and shown his arms, much in the same way as wax figures at a show are exhibited. Nobody ventured to suggest that a *post-mortem* examination should be made. The cuts on the Sultan's arms and a pair of long Turkish scissors were held to be all sufficient. An attendant who told a rigmarole tale of how the mother of Abdul had for some time feared a catastrophe, and who further deposed to finding the body lying in an easy position without any further marks of violence upon it, was the only witness. And then the doctors signed a certificate, the world was assured that Abdul Aziz had committed suicide, and Murad's people remarked that the event pointed out distinctly 'the hand of God. Mahmoud Bey, to whom the present discoveries are mainly due, has been chief coffee-bearer to the present Sultan ever since he ascended the throne, and is a sharp little man of much ambition."

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret that owing to indisposition I have not been able to send an earlier reply to the criticism with which you favoured my remarks on the above subject last week, nor, indeed, should I have considered it worth while to reply, had your criticism been either fair or honourable.

Regarding the matter of Government having "broken faith" with aided schools, my words were:—"Government has broken faith with such managers of aided schools as have not yet received or shall not receive grants for their schools for the *past* educational year." In your criticism you make me refer to the *future*, which is just the meaning that in wording the sentence I was anxious to avoid. Of course, Government has a perfect right to make any changes it pleases in its grants. That right I did not call in question. Hence I said for the *past* year; and I think you will allow that if any school has not or will not receive the usual grant for the past year, for which it was examined, and during which the grant rules remained unchanged, it is beyond question that Government has broken faith with that school. Whether any school will in the end be thus treated I do not know, but at the time the circular referred to was received by myself and others, numbers of schools had not received last year's grant, and assuredly the first para. of the document implied that they were not to expect it.

If, however, by some remarkable power of discernment you are able to see that the words of that para. refer not to the present but the future, all is well; but the discernment has displaced the usual laws of grammar and interpretation.

I think few will admire the honourableness of your attempt to bring the *odium theologicum* into play in this question by taking advantage of the private and confidential information with which my name and address furnished you. Since, however, you have seen it to be fully consistent with editorship to commit this palpable breach of faith, please be assured that I am about as far from being ashamed of the connexion alluded to as you could well imagine, and all the more so as the general education of the country was born and cradled by mission societies, and that, too, long before Government ever thought of educating the people, or thought of it only to prevent it.

I *have* a connexion with aided schools, and they all do draw more or less support from the generous gifts of a foreign country, for which to that foreign country all praise. No one supposes that private schools in India are self-supporting, even with the grant allowed by Government. And, what is more, Government refuses to aid a school which has no basis of support beyond school fees. This is a singular anomaly, but an example of it has just occurred within a few minutes' walk of where I sit. At the same time a good English school, if properly worked, may even already almost support itself, *i.e.*, with the help of the present grant-in-aid. I am acquainted with two high schools which, excepting the superintendent's allowance, cost the promoters a mere trifle.

Now, suppose you have a school which, under the direct system, costs Government an annual sum of, say, Rs. 5,000 (exclusive of rent or building money), and suppose I furnish a school guaranteed, and proved by Government examination, to do the same work as the Government school, but at an annual cost to Government of only, say, Rs. 1,000, which of the two institutions, in an economical point of view, would it be wisdom in Government to retain and encourage?

Suppose, again, Government cuts down its result-grants, as you seem to wish it to do, will the economical aided schools be likely to increase in the country, or will they be likely to decrease? The natural tendency assuredly would be to decrease; and if to decrease, then the policy of cutting down the grants is, as I stated, suicidal, and the Despatch of 1854 is set at nought. If Government wishes to spend its money on education, as it is bound to do, let it spend it in the right direction: let it bring education to the poor—*gratis* if need be—by aid-grants if it chooses; at any rate, in some way let it stretch out its hand to the poor who cannot pay for education, and let the rich and those anxious for the higher ranges of knowledge as far as may be provide themselves with the means of attaining thereto.

But all this is beside the real point at issue. It is this: Was the Marquis of Hartington right or wrong in giving the want of popularity and efficiency of aided schools as at least one cause of Government withdrawing its help from them? To this question the circular I quoted in my letter incontrovertibly gives the answer that he was wrong. If aided schools were not "supported by the popular opinion of the neighbourhood," to quote from yourself, then how could they be so largely attended as they are? and if they are not efficient and successful in their work, why should Government be unable to meet their *increasing* result-bills? It is important to note the words of the circular *have so increased during the past two years*. Could anything more convincingly meet and overthrow the suggestion of the Marquis than this? Granted that their number is not yet sufficient to warrant a large withdrawal from the direct system at present; no one disputes that. But they are there, and are admittedly doing their work in a satisfactory manner, and evidently they form the cheapest channel through which Government can educate the country. Foster them, and they will increase in numbers and efficiency, and will save Government a large unnecessary outlay in education; cut down their grants, and you cut them down too, both in number and efficiency, in which case Government will have the honour of spending Rs.100 where Rs. 10 would have sufficed.

R. A.

* "R. A." is not, in our opinion, entitled to charge us with having made a dishonorable use of our knowledge of his name and address. It is perfectly notorious that the mission high schools are the only *class of* non-Governmental high schools from which anything like a semblance of a reply to Lord Hartington's argument can be drawn. We were anxious to show that it is a mere semblance, and if we have hurt our correspondent's feelings by putting that somewhat pointedly, we are sincerely sorry. We can assure our correspondent that we have, and had, no suspicion that he is ashamed of the connection to which we referred. As to the argument itself, this letter leaves it where it was. By "support" we mean, and the Secretary of State meant, "financial support." What right has "R. A" in an argument of this kind to begin by "deducting the superintendent's salary," which, as we showed, amounts to 50 per cent of the whole expenses?

We have no wish to see the Government grant diminished. But "R. A." has only succeeded in making his charge of committed bad faith a little more preposterous than it was before. How can Government *have committed* a breach of faith in the case of school-masters *who shall not receive* certain sums? Our correspondents are very hard on the D. P. I.'s style; but surely it is simplicity itself as compared to this. *Quis custodiet ipos custodes.*—ED. *B. G.*

MR. D'AGUIAR'S ELECTION TO THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were pleased to insert in your issue of 19th instant my letter to the clerk of the Municipal Corporation in respect of the alleged illegality of my recent election as a member of that body.

I expected that that gentleman would similarly publish the Chairman's reply thereto, but as publicity seems to be shunned in this matter, though the question is so materially of public interest, I beg to subjoin that document.

No. 3962 of 1881.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 19th May, 1881.

J. C. D'AGUIAR, Esq.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 18th instant, and I am directed by the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation to inform you in reply that he is unable to adopt the views which you express in regard to the several sections of the Bombay Municipal Acts to which you refer.

2. I am further directed to point out that, under section 9-C of those Acts, it is open to any person who was qualified to have been elected, or to have voted at the meeting of the Bench of Justices held on the 13th instant, to apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate within eight days from that date with a view to obtaining his decision as to the validity or otherwise of the election purporting to have been made at that meeting. Pending the result of such application, if made, or in case no such application be made, the Chairman regrets that, having regard to the legal advice he has received, he is unable in any way to recognize you as having been duly elected a member of the Corporation.—I have, &c.,
H. W. BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

3. The section of the Municipal Act referred to is as follows:—

"9-C.—If the validity of any election is brought in question by any person qualified to be elected or to vote thereat, such person may at any time, within eight days after the election, apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

"The said Magistrate may, after such inquiry as he deems necessary, pass an order for confirming or amending the declared result of the election, or for setting such election aside.

"The said Magistrate's order shall be conclusive."

4. As I have never brought into question or doubted the validity of my election, I of course saw no reason to apply to the Magistrate as suggested by the Chairman, who should have, on the contrary, as I am legally advised, been the party to appeal to the Magistrate, if he saw any grounds to question the validity of my election; but as he has not done so within the limit prescribed by the same section, maintain that I am a legally constituted member of the Corporation, and accordingly claim and shall assert my rights as such.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 25. J. C. D'AQUIAR.

THE POONA HORSE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, Captain G. A. Brown, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee having in tow the sailing ship Czarwitch, with a half detachment of the Poona Horse which did such good service in Afghanistan. The strength of the detachment is 2 European officers, 7 native officers, 235 men, 155 followers, 248 horses, 128 ponies, and 9 bullocks. There were also on board 6 officers of British regiments. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. H. Phillips and Lieut. E. F. Marriott, Poona Horse; Lieut.-Col. Caldecott, Ord. Dept.; Major Westmacott, Staff Corps; Surg.-Major Jones, Med. Dept.; Lieut. Haughton, 29th Foot; Colonel Smith, R. A., and Mr. Sheran, Transport Dept. The half detachment landed yesterday, and the remainder will land to-day at the Apollo Bunder and encamp on the Esplanade until the 28th instant, when they will be sent to Kirkee by three special trains leaving Bori Bunder Railway station, one at 8-10, second at 9-10, and the third at 11 a.m. (Madras time.

DEATH OF MR. ARTHUR J. BEDFORD

WE regret to record the death of Mr. A. J. Bedford of the Port Trust, who died in England on Sunday last. The deceased gentleman came out as assistant engineer in 1876 and was closely engaged on the Dock works until he went home on three months' privilege leave last December. Crossing the continent in mid-winter he caught a severe cold which settled on his lungs and kept him confined to his bed during nearly the whole of his short holiday. His medical advisers, thinking it probable that the Indian climate would be better for him than a rigorous winter at home, allowed him to return to this country. When he came back he was far from well and soon became prostrate with fever. The doctors ordered him home again in April and now we are informed that he died of disease of the liver, some ten or twelve days after his arrival in England. The late Mr. Bedford was much esteemed by all who came in contact with him; and he bore an excellent character in his profession, to which he was much attached. When Mr. C. Ormiston went home on privilege leave last summer Mr. Bedford acted most efficiently for him. The deceased gentleman was a son of Admiral Bedford, and we believe his eldest brother is also an Admiral.

THE SURAT INFANTICIDE CASE.

AN appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Hammick, Acting Sessions Judge of Surat, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Vijia Luxmi and another, was heard on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Pinhey. Vijia Luxmi, a Brahmin widow about 24 years of age, was tried for having, on the 29th March last, at Ulpad, in the district of Surat, murdered her male child, to which she had the same day given birth; and Manli, wife of Bhika, for having, on the 30th March, endeavoured to conceal the birth of the child by throwing its dead body outside the town in a place where people deposited rubbish. The Sessions Judge found Vijia Luxmi guilty of murder and sentenced her to be hanged, while Manli was acquitted and discharged. At the hearing of the appeal yesterday, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who appeared for Vijia Luxmi, submitted that there was next to nothing against her in the evidence except her own confession, which, he said, was obtained by undue inducement by the police; that there were circumstances connected with it which took away its credibility; that he was not without hope that their Lordships would see their way to reverse the conviction and sentence; and that even if he did not succeed in that object, he trusted that their Lordships would reduce the sentence and submit the case to Government for extending such clemency to the accused as Government might be disposed to exercise. The Government Pleader (the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik) was not called upon to address the court in support of the conviction; and Mr. Justice West, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, remarked that if any police pressure had been used in extorting a confession from the accused, the Sessions Judge, on being satisfied that such was the case, would have rejected the confession. No application was made for the rejection of the confession to the Sessions Judge, before whom it was repeated by the accused; and in his Lordship's opinion, there was nothing to distinguish the accused's confessions from other confessions regularly and properly made. No doubt to European notions there was some harshness, some barbarity in the way in which a woman in the condition of the accused was removed from Ulpad to Surat, and from Surat to Ulpad; but no real injury occurred, although the proceeding was irregular and injudicious. The accused appeared to have barbarously murdered her child and to have barbarously entrusted it to a low-caste woman for disposal, and in their Lordship's opinion hers was not a case of a kind which would justify the Court in recommending it to Government for leniency. The case was one of infanticide of a common kind, of which there were four cases before the Court that day. The life of an infant was as sacred in the eye of the law as that of an adult; and it would be a terrible inconsistency if, while the British Government was doing everything possible to check female infanticide, it encouraged another kind of infanticide, the result of lust on the part of widows of a certain class. If it was an evil of social custom, the remedy ought to be wrought by society itself. Their Lordships thought this was not a case in which they should be justified in making any special recommendation to Government, but it was not necessary to confirm the sentence of death, which was commuted to that of transportation for life. Pressure on our space compels us to hold over our report of the case.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Hospodar. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. A large launch for any friends wishing to go from shore will leave the Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

YESTERDAY at the Appellate Side of the High Court, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Pinhey, who were sitting to hear appeals in criminal cases, Mr. H. Stead, agent to the official liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, submitted an application to be sworn as a notary public.

Mr. Justice West, after looking at the application remarked that it was not everybody who chose to come forward that could be sworn as a notary public.

Mr. Stead was understood to say that he held a commission from the High Court of Chancery of England, under which he claimed to be sworn.

Mr. Justice West.—You had better consult some professional gentleman.

Mr. Justice Pinhey.—Why do you make the application to a court of two judges sitting to dispos of criminal business?

Mr. Stead said he did so with no special object and that the other judges were not in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Pinhey.—You might have applied to Mr. Justice West in chambers.

Mr. Justice West told Mr. Stead to produce some authority of law under which he could be sworn a notary public, and the matter then dropped.

QUARANTINE AT ADEN.

THE following rules have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Act I. of 1870 as a temporary measure to provide for quarantine against plague in the port of Aden:—

I. The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from the Persian Gulf, shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.

II. Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.

III. Immediately on any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague, and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage, duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV. If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V. If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III. and IV.

VI. When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII. Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII. It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the Vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX. All vessels arriving at Aden which may have communicated with vessels coming from the Persian Gulf shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden from the Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the B. B. R. Asiatic Society, 5-15 p.m.
Young Men's Christian Association on board the ship Hospodar, 7 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Loftus Troupe, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th:—Clan McLean (s), from Liverpool; Bothal (s), Cardiff; Cumeria, Newcastle. Yesterday:—Cotherstone (s), Liverpool; Gunga (s), Bhownuggur; Sirdhana (s), Kurrachee; I. G. Czarwitch (s). Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mercedes (s), to Antwerp; James Watts (s), Havre; Kerbela (s). C. and Calcutta.

WE are requested to remind the members of the B. B. R. Asiatic Sosiety that a meeting of the Society will take place this evening at 5-15 p. m.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—We learn that the children of these Institutions will proceed to Deolali early next month for a change.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ellora and Marlborough left on Monday; the s. s. Clan Maclean entered, and Annandale left, on Tuesday; and the s. s. Cotherstone entered the dock yesterday.

A PICK-POCKET.—Ebrahim Curreem was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing Rs. 1-6-0 from the pocket of Mahomed Jaffer in the Null Bazaar on the day previous. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Rajoo Bagnack, a Hindoo lad aged 10 years, while standing on the road opposite the Money School yesterday, was knocked down and run over by a private brougham, and sustained severe injuries to his head. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.—On Monday next, the 30th instant (and not Saturday, as stated by our local contemporary yesterday), the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan will hold the annual durbar at the "Council Hall" at 5 p.m. in commemoration of the 62nd anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India.—*Poona Observer.*

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepora, on view of the body of Calloo Hussain, a domestic servant in the service of Mr. Akbar Shah, residing in Love Lane, Byculla. Deceased, it appears, accidentally fell into a well in the compound of his master's house while bathing, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Three noted characters named Jairam Ramdash, Rama Khema, and Rahim Poonja were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being found gaming with dice and money on the public streets. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment; and the other two were fined Rs. 15 each, in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT JAIL ROAD.—Mahomed Jaffer, a Mogul, residing on the Jail Road, reported to the Police the theft of sundry articles, consisting of wearing apparel, seven hundred glass stones of various colours, eight Persian coins, and Rs. 15 in cash, alleged to have been stolen from a box in the complainant's premises on Tuesday night last. The box was found to have been forced open.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Banwat Banworidass reported to the Police that on Tuesday he went to the Church Gate railway station with a friend named Ishwa Singh with the intention of proceeding to Ahmedabad, and at the station Ishwa Singh quietly absconded, taking with him Rs. 10, a brass pot, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, which the complainant had entrusted to his keeping. Ishwa Singh has not been found yet.

CAUSING INJURY TO A HORSE.—I. Francis, a driver of the D Battery Royal Horse Artillery, at present encamped on the Esplanade, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of committing mischief on the day previous, and thereby causing damage to a horse belonging to Byramjee Pallonjee, a livery stable keeper. He was fined Rs. 15, in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Cashinath Gunset was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges of theft of property consisting of a quantity of ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 105-8-0, belonging to two persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. Another noted character named Soopia Appia was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing 10 annas in cash, belonging to Appajee Venkutramjee. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 14th May, there were 234 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 245 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·7 per thousand. There were 3 deaths from small pox, 43 from cholera, 62 from fevers, 20 from tetanus, and 8 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—5 non-Asiatics, 8 mixed races, 147 Hindus, 72 Muhammadans, and 2 of other races.

MADRAS.

THE ASSISTANT REGISTRARSHIP, HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.—It has now been settled that Mr. Benjamin Brooks is to retire from this appointment, with effect from the 30th proximo. Mr. Brooks must be one of the oldest officers of the High Court on either the Original or Appellate Sides. As is only to be expected the number of applicants for the post is legion although Mr. Brooks' successor will draw Rs. 200 a month less than the retiring officer to whom a personal allowance of that amount was granted on the amalgamation of the High Court, as compensation for the fees which he had hitherto enjoyed, but have since been carried to the credit of Government. Among the applicants are said to be several attorneys of the High Court, as well as other officers belonging thereto. Mr. Brooks was, we believe, to have left by the next P. and O. steamer, but matters not having yet been settled in regard to his pension his departure will probably be postponed till the middle of next month.—*Mail.*

ATTEMPTING TO DEFRAUD THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—Captain Heming, Deputy Commissioner of Police, is investigating a case in which a conicopillay of the Sea Custom House is charged with attempting to defraud the P. and O. Co. It appears that on Friday last, a bill for Rs. 8-6-1, signed by the Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, for landing cargo from the steamer Pekin on the 16th instant, after office hours, was taken by a conicopillay of the Sea Customs Department, and presented at the P. and O. Office. The conicopillay was directed to call next day for the payment, when he was told that the bill had been forged, and the amount altered to Rs. 18-6-1. The conicopillay was handed over to the police, and the case is under investigation.—*Mail.*

MR. ADAM'S ILLNESS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Ootacamund wrote to the *Madras Mail*, on May 21:—You have already heard how His Excellency the Governor was taken suddenly ill at the Wellington Races, on Saturday afternoon, the 14th instant, by an attack of his old complaint, *(biliary calculi,)* and you are aware that after remaining two days at Wellington, attended by Deputy Surgeon Colvin Smith, and his own Surgeon, Dr. Fox, he had sufficiently recovered to allow of his return to Ootacamund in the course of Monday. Dr. Colvin Smith meanwhile rode out to Kotagherry. On Monday afternoon his Excellency's condition again gave cause for much anxiety, and it was deemed advisable to send to Kotagherry for Dr. Colvin Smith, and request him to come for Ootacamund at once. Thereupon Captain John Gordon, A. D. C., left Ootacamund at 4 P. M., reached Kotagherry (seventeen miles of bad road) at a quarter to 6, and caught Dr. Colvin Smith, who had just arrived from Coonoor. They fed their horses, giving them a bottle of beer each, and started in a terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and rain for Ooty, Unless Captain Gordon had known the road intimately, this ride could never have been attempted; as it was, they were nearly over the 'khud' several times. They reached Government House at Ootacamund at midnight, drenched to the skin. As Mrs. Adam was in a dreadful state of despondency and alarm, and feared that Dr. Colvin Smith would not be found, some members of the Staff of Government House telegraphed to Dr. Branfoot at Madras, more, I believe, to ease her anxiety, than for any real necessity. Dr. Fox has all along conducted the case admirably, and Dr. Nanney and Dr. J. Smith, the Ootacamund Medical Officers, have helped him to their utmost, but this number of doctors is more required on account of the continual watching carried on, than because any professional advice is wanted. Dr. Fox was quite worn out by fifty-six hours' incessant duty before the Governor's bad night of Monday, the 16th. Surgeon General Cornish offered his services, but, as there was no need of them, they were courteously declined. Dr. Branfoot has had nothing hardly but nursing to do since his arrival, and Dr. Fox and Dr. Colvin Smith's treatment has been regularly maintained. At no time has any change of air been contemplated, nor has the climate of Ootacamund been considered in any way the cause of the attack. The complaint is an old one, and this seizure might have occurred anywhere. It was singularly unfortunate of course that the Governor should have been taken ill while in camp at Wellington, for although Captain Beck, 12th Lancers, placed his house immediately at His Excellency's disposal, it was not, of course, as convenient as Government House would have been. Nursing rather than doctoring is now the chief feature. His Excellency maintains the most cheerful and plucky spirit, and is eager to get to work, continually asking for papers, etc., but his strength is not equal to the exertion. Mrs. Adam has passed a terribly wearing week, and is naturally anxious to see a quicker improvement than, under the circumstances, is possible."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

AT THE HILLS.—General Sir Michael Biddulph has left Rawal Pindi for Murree. The arrival of General Sir R. O. Bright and staff at Mussoorie is also announced.—*Pioneer.*

THE RIGHT HON. W. P. ADAM AT BLAIR-ADAM.

THE genealogical tree of the Adams of Blair-Adam goes so far back that, tracing its branches, the student is inclined to the belief that the founder of the family must have enjoyed the personal intimacy of Eve. Limiting the enquiry to the possession of Blair-Adam, the stroller through the far-reaching grounds will come upon a piece of evidence of comparatively minor antiquity, which carries back the family connection only to the verge of two centuries. It is a plain stone erected in the garden, and bears the following inscription: 'William Adam, born 1688, died 1748, began in 1733, with a spirit and enterprise and with a forecast greatly in advance of that age, to improve and plant this domain, then a wild and unsheltered moor.—John Adam, the son of William, born 1721, died 1792, with distinguished taste extended the improvements and enlarged the woods. In 1755 he began, and in 1761 he completed, this garden, which has been preserved without change of design or alteration of effect except what growth has produced.'

This stone was placed here in 1833 by William, the son of John, grandfather of the present owner. When William Adam, born in the year of the Great Revolution, first undertook the task of planting and improving the estate, there was but a single tree upon it, which still stands to this day the centre of one of the finest wooded estates in Scotland. At three feet and a half from the ground the old ash is seven feet in circumference. Nearly opposite is a Spanish chestnut, at least one hundred and fifty years old, which measures eight feet eight inches in girth. William Adam, as the stone bears testimony, commenced the improvements in 1733; and ever since the policy bequeathed by him to his successors has been boldly and intelligently carried out, and, like his father, his grandfather, his great-grandfather, and he who went before, the present owner has at odd times, but with well-ordered plan, added to the plantations. The house itself is not the least remarkable feature on the estate. Built upon the plan of the manse familiar to all Scotchmen, it was ostensibly a temporary affair, and it shelters to this day an elaborate place for a grand house to be built some yards off at the head of the Broad Avenue. Any one can build a big house, but it is not given to every one to possess a home of the delightful oddness of Blair-Adam. It has been patched and enlarged through a period extending over a hundred years. When John Adam stood for Kinross in 1767 he found the modest manse not big enough for his judicious hospitality. Accordingly, he built a large barrack-room, in which, after the fashion of those days, gentlemen staying at the house were lodged for the night. Eight years later he built a dining-room, now used as a library. The next addition was a room to serve the purposes fulfilled in more southern localities by a drawing-room. A little later, desiring to take in a brood of grandchildren, he spread the wing known as the Pavilion. Successive generations have imitated this mania for building, and the house as it stands to-day is a rambling structure under a mighty roof abounding in snuggeries at unexpected corners.

In the early years of the century Blair-Adam was the scene of some jovial parties, foremost among the guests being Sir Walter Scott. From 1817 to 1831 Sir Walter never missed attendance upon the gatherings of 'the Blair-Adam Antiquarian Club,' which consisted of nine members. Blair-Adam stands at the feet of the Cleish Hills just midway between Perth and Edinburgh, twenty-one miles either way by the old coach-road. Along this highway, on Fridays in summers long past, came Sir Walter Scott, Sir Adam Fergusson, Chief Baron Shepherd, and some others, arriving in time to dine, and remaining till Tuesday morning. Before Sir Walter Scott left home in search of better health abroad, he sent to the present owner's grandfather, as a pledge of his regard, the key of the apartments in Lochleven Castle in which Queen Mary was confined. This splendid piece of smith's work is preserved as a precious heirloom at Blair-Adam, having attached to it a card with this quotation from the *Abbot*: 'And now I resign my office of porter of Lochleven Castle, and give the keys to the keeper's keeping.' Another notable visitor was Sheridan, who has left his name on a portion of the house. At the time he was a guest of Blair-Adam, in the autumn of 1805, the inevitable improvements were in progress. The present proprietor's grandfather, Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, was under mining the Pavilion, with intent to make a new passage. Orders had been given that the workmen were not to go into the mine 'in the morning,' so that Sheridan might sleep undisturbed. The men thought that by nine o'clock every one must be up, and forthwith proceeded with picks and shovels. Sheridan, awakened out of his sleep, thinking the house was tumbling to pieces, ran to the window to jump out, when a servant entered to explain the phenomenon. The passage is to this day called 'Sheridan's Passage.'

Blair-Adam in summer, and, indeed, at any time of the year, is not a place one would willingly quit even for London. Yet, as all the world—more particularly the political world—knows, its present proprietor quits it with great regularity about the time when Parliament opens. Like all his ancestors, of whom there his living memory in written record, Mr. Adam loves work for its own sake. Educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, passing through Trinity College, Cambridge, he turned his attention to the Bar, and was duly called at the Inner Temple. But he never practised, finding more congenial attraction in a trip across the Atlantic, where his father, Admiral Adam (subsequently Governor of Greenwich Hospital), was in command of the North American station. In 1853 he went out to India as Private Secretary to his kinsman, Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay. With the interval of a brief visit at home he stayed in Bombay till 1858, passing through the trouble of the Mutiny, and actively employed in those wise and successful measures which the Governor took for the safety of the Presidency. Finally returning home in 1859, Mr. Adam made a second attempt to gain the suffrages of the electors of Kinross, and won the seat which, nearly a hundred years earlier, his grandfather's uncle had held. In 1865 he was made a Lord of the Treasury, and in the following year began to assist Mr. Brand, the present Speaker, who was then Whip of the Liberal party. Those were troublesome times, for the Cave of Adullam was being formed, and from day to day it was difficult to say whether the Ministerial majority could be maintained. What made it harder was the fact that Mr. Brand and Mr. Adam stood alone, the Lords of the Treasury, who usually assist in whipping, being otherwise engaged. When Mr. Gladstone returned to power in 1868 with an overpowering majority, Mr. Adam, again a Lord of the Treasury, acted as second Whip with Mr. Glyn, now Lord Wolverton. In 1873, when the Ministerial cards were re-shuffled, he was made First Commissioner of Works, an office from which he, in common with his colleagues, was suddenly relieved by the result of the General Election of 1874.

It is from the Session of 1874 that Mr. Adam first came into the front rank, and commenced the priceless services to Liberalism which have earned for him the gratitude of the party—if in politics there be such a quality. At the outset Mr. Arthur Peel ostensibly undertook the duty of whipping up the disorganised and dispirited party. But after a very few months' experience he had had enough of the thankless task, and resigned the post. For some brief interval the Liberal party was in the helpless position of not only not having a Leader, but of having no Whip. With characteristic eagerness for work, Mr. Adam volunteered for the post. How he fulfilled its duties will be known to every member of the late Parliament. It was a task from which many men would gladly have shrunk. At any time the Liberal party is twice as hard to 'whip' as the other side. In times of prosperity the excessive fertility of its genius leads to the growth of offshoots which presently set up for themselves their own Leader and their own Whip. In times of adversity all discipline is thrown to the winds, and there are almost as many sections of party as there are subdivisions of scores. When Quin was at a certain dinner-party there was a pudding on the table of a peculiarly attractive character. One of the guests helped himself to a huge piece, when, the host wishing to have Quin's opinion, pushed the dish towards him and invited him 'to taste the pudding.' 'Pray,' said Quin, looking first at the gentleman's plate and then at the dish, 'which is the pudding?' Thus it often was with the Whip of the Liberal party between 1868 and 1874. He might be asked to whip up the party for a particular division; but, looking round at the huge pieces sliced off it by faction, he might ask, 'Pray, where is the party?' To that task, arduous and thankless, Mr. Adam brought the great gifts of unfathomable patience, genial good-humour, great administrative capacity, and a singular love for the work. Early and late, whilst the House sat, he was in his place, having during the day left no effort unturned to keep up some show of front to the enemy. The divisions from time to time registered against Ministers in the last Parliament were often pitiably small. It is to be feared that no due account has been taken of how much smaller they might have been but for the untiring efforts of Mr. Adam.

The services he rendered to his party during the existence of the Parliament were crowned by his efforts when the end came and the country was asked to decide between Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone. To Mr. Adam's initiation was due the great and brilliant campaign upon which the whole engagement turned. It was in submission to his advice that Mr. Gladstone went to Midlothian, a bold undertaking, which even when fairly embarked upon was viewed with grave apprehension by some authorities in the Liberal camp. Through the agency of the Central Liberal Association, Mr. Adam, ably seconded by Mr. Sellar, organised victory out of defeat by the unheroic plan of dealing with the constituencies one by one and providing candidates wherever there was an opening. A shrewd judgment, exceptionally enlightened by his official communication with the provinces, led him to form a conclusion as to the probable issue of the General Election very different from that generally current in London. Making up his book in November of last year he arrived at the conclusion that in England and Scotland alone the Liberal majority would not be less than forty-five. That it was more than twice as much was due in no small measure to his untiring energy.

It was no wonder that, when, in April last, everybody was making Cabinets, a majority of the artificers agreed in including Mr. Adam's name in their list. That he should without a murmur have accepted the office of First Commissioner of Works, finding himself in precisely the same position as he had stood in 1873, is evidence of his habitual tendency to under-rate the value of his own services. He might reasonably have looked higher; but since he is content to be First Commissioner of Works, it is gratifying to reflect that in some respects he seems to have been born for that post. A man who has done so much to make Blair-Adam beautiful may be safely trusted with the public parks of the metropolis.—*World.*

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated.

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) is in each hat

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE Exhibition of 1881 does not seem to deserve an unusual measure either of praise or blame. The most famous artists have not fallen below their level of attainment; one or two younger men, especially Mr. J. Collier and Mr. Cecil Lawson, may be congratulated on a great advance; a few promising artists have been rejected; others have been very badly hung; there are some imbecilities by R.A.'s and Associates on the line, and the mass of the work is of the usual quality. It is not safe to predict, but we think that Mr. Millais will probably be admitted to have won the chief honours of the year. Were it only by virtue of the pathetic circumstance of its execution and the interest of the subject, Mr. Millais's "Earl of Beaconsfield" (274A) would be certain to secure public attention. This portrait stands apart on a screen, between the third and fourth galleries. Lord Beaconsfield is designed almost in profile. This is perhaps the only portrait of the statesman which gives him a genial and openly human expression. Though the face is very thin, and the features bear the marks of weakness and pain, it is difficult to doubt but that Mr. Millais has painted Lord Beaconsfield as his best friends knew him at his best. Compare it with Mr. Van Havermaet's clever, careful, and even successful portrait (285), and the difference is at once apparent. Mr. Millais has "divinely, through all hindrance, found the man." Considering the rapidity of the work and the unfinished state in which it was left by Lord Beaconsfield's death, it may be said that this portrait is not only the most interesting but the most masterly work in the galleries, a kind of miracle of art. The same artist's "Cinderella" (270) is certain to have many admirers. Mr. Millais has painted against a dusky back-ground, a most beautiful girl of fourteen, with hair of a cloudy gold falling over the face of a true Princess of Fairyland. She is dressed in a short gown of faded green, with a little scarlet cap on her beautiful hair. She sits playing with a peacock feather, by the embers and cinders of the fire, and a familiar and friendly little mouse has stolen out on the floor. We have seen nothing so beautiful by Mr. Millais for several years, and certainly no picture so full of the spirit of the ancient romance of childhood. Mr. Millais contributes also several portraits which will be mentioned in their place. Opinions may differ as to whether Sir Frederick Leighton's "Elisha raising the Son of the Shunamite" (49) or his "Idyll" (197) is the more important picture. Perhaps there is something too academic to be popular in the figure of the prophet, bowed above the dead child, into whose marble face and form the first pulse of life is returning, an effect produced with extraordinary skill. The whole tone of the picture is necessarily cold, the prophet's mantle, which fills much of the space, being of a pale grey, while the child is white in death. The "Idyll" is a large and joyous picture. Two very beautiful girls reclining at length on an eminence with a wide view of plains and golden fields and rivers, listens to the piping of a shepherd, whose back is turned to the audience. The "beauty born of murmuring sound," and of the pleasure of summer air and nature, has touched with a vague but not melancholy pensiveness the beauty of the women. But even they yield in simple, natural wealth of beauty to the exquisite head of "Viola" (1,414), in which there is much depth and richness of colouring, without that too waxlike and polished smoothness which is occasionally censured in the work of the President, and which may, perhaps, be regretted in his "Bianca" (1,417). Sir Frederick's "Whispers" (585) represents *lenes sub nocte susurri*, "the whispering of plighted youth and maid," as Macaulay says. The young lady should not put too much confidence in the handsome boy with the features and air of the Delphis of Theocritus or the Tito of George Eliot. The President's portrait of himself (119) in his robes, executed for the Uffizii, is a noble and masculine work, which should be compared with Mr. Watts's admirable portrait of the same subject (484), in which the artist has been fortunate in the rich arrangement of colour and drapery. This is Mr. Watts's most striking work this year, but all his portraits are "studies in flesh and blood," among which that of Mr. Matthew Arnold (156) is remarkable for force and truth. Mr. Poynter's chief picture is "Helen" (498), illustrating a long quotation from an anonymous songster. Helen, in a red dress starred with gold, is on a balcony facing the spectator. Beyond, the sea is visible, and the fires of Troy. Beyond Helen is a great archaic Pallas in bronze, the unavailing guardian of the town. The style of the statue is not much earlier than that of the Æginetan marbles. Looking at Helen one can but quote the lines of Marlowe:

> Is *this* the face that launched a thousand ships,
> And burned the topless towers of Ilium.

There must have been many fairer by Ilissus and Eurotas. Among the other important pictures the chief seems to be Mr. John Collier's "Last Voyage of Henry Hudson." In the summer of 1611 his crew mutinied, and set the old discoverer adrift in an open boat with his son (represented by Mr. Collier as a boy), and some of the most infirm sailors. We are afraid of being tempted by the surprising vigour, pathos, and originality of Mr. Collier's painting to speak of his work with too much enthusiasm. The back ground of icy hills, reflected in the smooth waters of the Arctic summer, is painted with great delicacy and truth. But the landscape is forgotten in admiration of the energy and courage in the face of the old sailor, with his fur hat and long beard, who is gazing due south as he holds the helm of his boat, and has not bated a jot of heart or hope in his forlorn extremity. The indifferent quiet of one of the infirm seaman is also very powerfully suggested. This picture is not hung on the line. Mrs. Butler's "Rorke's Drift" has that advantage (899). It is a powerful picture, in which the artist has not hesitated to secure her effect by rather coarse and obvious means. We see the defence from within. It is dusk, but the burning roof of a neighbouring house lights up the scene. The heads of Majors Bromhead and Chard and of many of the privates and other soldiers are portraits. All are in energetic attitudes. One man slips a cartridge into his rifle, which a daring Zulu has seized by the barrel. Others hurry up with ammunition. Only a few of the enemy are distinctly made out behind the wall of mealie bags. The picture is sure to attract crowds, and is a piece of history. It is exhibited by permission of the owner, the Queen.

We have now described the chief pictures which would at once attract the eye in a hasty stroll through the rooms, and it is time to go back to the first gallery, and work methodically along the walls. Mr. Briton Riviere's "Envy, Hatred, and Malice" (2) is an amusing picture of a girl with a little dog in her arms; a crowd of other dogs of all degrees, sulking or springing about, in disgust at the elevation of the tiny favourite. The young lady herself is not interesting, nor very strongly painted, but the varied humour in the expression and attitudes of the hounds makes amends. Mr. Jay's "Wood Rovers" (4), a study of wild pigeons in a dark autumnal wood, carpeted with fallen leaves, is a very charming landscape, excellent in colour, sentiment, and drawing of trunks and branches. Mr. Oakes' "Gorse-cutting" (14), a moorland scene with a background of faint mist on green cliffs, and a burn flowing through the foreground, has many pleasing qualities. "Her Daughter's Legacy" (12), by Mr. Hacker, represents a worn old peasant woman tending her little grandchild. There is something French, some thing that distantly reminds one of Millet, in the quiet and almost stern sobriety of the picture. We congratulate Mr. Cecil Lawson on the cool greens and greys and peaceful air of his "Pool" (19). People may say that Daubigny's influence is obvious. It is a much more wholesome influence than that to which there seemed a danger that Mr. Lawson would yield. The picture has tone, and will give pleasure when people fail to understand or see the merit of more glaring and pretentious compositions. The apple blossom, changeful sea, and flowery meadow of Mr. Lloyd's "Milk for the Calves" are delightful, and a pretty maid is carrying the milk, but the calves themselves, we fear, are too flat. In every quality of painting, in atmosphere, detail, action, and groupings, Mr. Logsdail's study of old and young women in the court of "St. Anne's Almshouses, Antwerp" (25), is excellent. The picture is worth lingering over. Painted in very quiet tones of grey, M. Fantin's portrait of "Mdlle. L. R." (24) demands attention by virtue of its admirable composure and unobtrusive skill. "The Genius of the Family" (29), by Mr. Burgess, is a picture of a small Italian urchin playing on a musical instrument, amidst a pleased and picturesque group of relations, neighbours, and the parish priest. Though the distribution of colour is pleasing, the figures are a trifle flat. The articles of pottery in the background are painted with singular fidelity. In the "Return from Mecca" (30), by Mr. Goodall—the weary camel drinking from the familiar trough, and the wife and child welcoming the pilgrim—we miss the green turban which is familiar in accounts of Eastern manners. Why has not the pilgrim "got his cap," as school-boys say? The companion picture, the "Road to Mecca," (43), is no less picturesque than the "Return," but the theme of the latter is less well worn. Mr. Leader's "February Fill Dyke," (42) is one of many effects of twilight which are generally good and poetic, though seldom as remarkable as this for the drawing of leafless trees, and the reflections of a faintly golden sky in the flooded roads. Mr. Lorimar sends (54) a very recognisable likeness of Professor Blackie, but it is difficult to think of the energetic professor in an attitude of comparative repose. Mr. Graham's "Mountain Road" (55) is one of those effects of startling contrast between blinding mist and metallic sunlight which are common enough in the Scotch hills, though they surprise rather than allure on canvas. There is plenty of incident and historical interest in Mr. Eyre Crowe's large picture of home, Salkeld, Burgess, Carmichael, and Smith blowing up the Cashmere Gate at Delhi (66).

In the second gallery we observe with pleasure (68) Mr. Frank Walton's truthful bit of moorland, "On the Manor of Gomshall Tower Hill." Mr. Walton has a more important and attractive work elsewhere. "A Frightful State of Things" (71) is a decidedly humorous invention of M. Chierici. A little peasant child, left alone in a cottage, is invaded by a perfect host of poultry, ducks and geese, crowing, clapping their wings, and looking everywhere for food. The poor little child has given up all hope, and clearly imagines that the end of everything has arrived. It is impossible not to smile at the confusion—the birds are painted with decision as well as with humour. Mr Waller tells his story well in "Success" (81)—there has been a duel in a park; the successful swordsman is being led away, utterly crushed by his victory. He still wears only the scanty dress in which he fought, and his friends throw a cloak over him, and lead him to a carriage with four horses. In the distance, through the park gates, a group is gathered around the fallen man. Mr. Holl sends (82) a fine robust portrait of Sir Henry Rawlinson. Mr. McLachlan makes a decided success with the dull green valley running into a dark and narrow gorge, which he names "The Head of Teesdale" (89). Mr. Raeburn Macbeth's "Nellie," a beautiful study, painted with equal delicacy and force, of a pretty dark little girl against a background of gold, is very ill-hung. This picture (92) surely deserves a place on the line where it could be properly seen. Even in its present lofty place it cannot fail to find friends among all who know good work and admire the grace of childhood. Mr. Long's "Diana or Christ" is somewhat disappointing. The young martyr, who refuses a grain of incense to the goddess of maidenhood, is of a sentimental modern type. There is little emotion and scarcely any regret in the handsome faces of the girls who look on. The men seem, as is natural, much more deeply moved. The grouping, the telling of the story, are admirable, and so is the airy space of the stadium, with the light breaking through an opening in an upper tier. The goddess is a silver image of the many-breasted Ephesian Artemis. The heads of the little attendant children and of the bearded men are effectively contrasted; indeed, it is not easy to say what is missing, though something we do seem to lack, some touch of expression somewhere, to give the picture all the interest which the topic seems to possess. Mr. Pettie's "Her Grace" (112), a

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

beautiful blonde lady of Charles II.'s time in white satin, is a worthy pendent to "His Grace" of last year. The white is well relieved against a cabinet in gold lacquer. Mr. Marks sends a humorous view of a Bishop, a paragon of a Bishop, reviewing and reviewed by some queer birds in the Zoological Gardens. In the Third Gallery we meet (142) Mr. Richardson's somewhat flat and thin though picturesque portrait of "Mrs. Winchester Clunes," a picture in which white and tawny tones predominate. Mr. Antony Montalba's delightfully quiet little bit of landscape "Near Venice" (145) should not be overlooked because it is hidden away in a corner. In "Fair St. George" (149) Sir John Gilbert introduces a knight who, strange to say, is handsome in the manner of Mr. Burne Jones's heroes. "The Silvery Thames" (154) is a most remarkable landscape—sky, and reeds and water all in one pleasant silvery harmony—by Mr. Keeley Halswelle, one of the most refined and poetic of our masters in landscape art. Mr. Cecil Lawson's "Barden Moors" (167) is not unworthy of the name of a masterpiece, so splendid is the bright and windy freedom of the sky and blowing clouds above the sullen wolds. Mr. Pettie's "Trout Fisher in the Highlands" (186) has rather a barren-looking stream to work in, and his fish are small, not many, we should say, above a quarter of a pound. Were the misty hills less green beneath the coming showers, we might fancy that the scene was near Damhinnie. Mr. Frith's "Swift and Vanessa" (182) we have inadvertently overlooked, and must return to it on another occasion. And now, as space runs short, we must be content to choose only the most remarkable, the "first pick" of the many works that remain. The bearers of the bride, in Mr. Paget's "Buondelmonti's Bride" (207), are capitally painted, with their expression of cold and relentless revenge. The bride has not quite assumed the tragic expression unsuited to a face naturally happy; and why has Mr. Paget ruthlessly cut off the head of the bridegroom! Mr. Heywood Hardy sends a very imposing lion and "Marabout" (213). Mr. Broughton's picturesque "Hester Prynne" is only less excellent in her quiet acceptance of her martydom than his happier study in the Grosvenor Gallery. He has done a rare and difficult thing—painted the very woman, as most of Hawthorne's readers will say, of Hawthorne's imagination. One of Mr. Hook's pleasantest West-country studies is (258), "Diamond Merchants," jolly little children selling crystals among the familiar magic of Mr. Hook's green-clad cliffs, and "glassy, cool, translucent waves." Mr. Alma Tadema's chief contribution, and a very interesting one, is (269) "Sappho." The "supreme head of song" is sitting among the marble benches of her school with her famous immortal maidens around her and listens with passionate eagerness to the harping and singing of Autolycus. The soft creamy hues of the marble, the green of a shadowy pine, and the Mediterranean with its deepest blue, round off the picture. It is a page torn out of the book of the past, and you can hear the wind and the sea and the pines make an under-chorus to the singing of the poet.

In the fourth gallery, besides works of Mr. Henshall and Mr. MacWhirter, to which we hope to return, Mr. Leslie's "Hen and Chickens" (295), pretty Lesleian maids, are playing in a green garden, shut off by an iron railing from a park. Why do they cast so little shadow? But perhaps Mr. Leslie's "Daughters of Dreams" are too much creatures of fancy to throw shadows. Mr. Farquharson's (307) "Yet Twilight Lingers Yet" is a large and extremely fine landscape. Sheep are being driven out of a wood through a gate, with a valley surrounded by soft grey and "green muffled hills," crowned by a delicate dreaming sky. The effect is chosen with much poetical imagination. Mr. MacWhirter contributes a very fine and rare effect of mist lost among the peaks of the hills; from its swathes the iron rocks emerge as if from a sea (315). Mr. Brett's "St. Ives Bay" and Mr. Boughton's "Schevening̃en" (341, 346) are, in very different styles, two landscapes of remarkable beauty. In the fifth gallery (373) is Mr. Hergomer's fine composition "Missing," a scene of people bereaved, or curious, or careless, old and young, and mere children, crowding at Portsmouth to hear tidings of the ill-fated Atalanta. In addition to its remarkable technical qualities, the painting has very great dramatic force. "Leaves have their time to fall" (388) is that rich autumnal landscape of Mr. Frank Walton's, to which we have already referred, a painting excellent in well-discriminated autumn tints. Mr. Briton Riviere has a most humorous work, which will be universally appreciated; we need not anticipate the fun by describing it—"Let Sleeping Dogs Lie" (402). His "Hope deferred" (418) is perhaps the most successful of the pictures in which he relies for effect, not on animals but on figures and landscape. Here we find that we have omitted Mr. V. Prinsep's masterly "Young Solomon," the boy King Ecclesiast, already weary and pale, dispensing judgment from his peacock throne. The unwonted refinement of the face, the richness of the combined reds, and the skill shown in painting surfaces and textures, show how much advantage Mr. Prinsep has derived from his Eastern studies. This is certainly, we think, one of the chief successes of the year.—*Daily News.*

NOTICES.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depôt, Wigmore Street, London.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON.
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d., with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, Oxford Street, London, W,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking, Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.
Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.
PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 3 0 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. " 60 0 per hhd.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [48i 758.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

SAMUELSON'S PATENT LAWN MOWERS.
"THE FAVOURITE."

THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to trees and the verge of flower beds and borders. They can be had in the following sizes:—

8 Inch	Rs. 38
10 "	" 50
12 "	" 60
14 "	" 75
16 "	" 90

Our first supply of Garden seeds is expected from England early in May next.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 *Anna.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.:—"I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—
Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY ...	Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA ...	" HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE ...	" " "
CALICUT ...	" PIERCE, LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN ...	" " "
CEYLON ...	" W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHEE ...	" C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
MADRAS ...	" SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON ...	" HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN ...	" COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.
By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ... 12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass				Rs. 70
" 240 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring	" 130
" 175 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket		" 60
" 225 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	" 85
" 325 ... 24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls		" 190
" 365 ... 24 in.	ditto	ditto		winding and setting behind	" 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.
One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140

do	do on a gong ...	125	225
do	and chiming quarters......	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles		55	185

PALKI TIME-PIECES.
(Not striking) a number of choice designs.................. 40 75
Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, POONA,
2, Rampart Row. 1, East Street.

THE PUNJAB ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL, £65,000.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
DIVIDED INTO 13,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Of which 2,000 *are already subscribed, exclusive of* 3,000 *to be issued to* THE GENERAL ICE FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED, *and the remainder,* 8,000 *Shares, are now offered for Subscription. The Share value for Subscribers in India has been fixed at Rs.* 60.

It is proposed to call up the Capital as follows:—
£1 ON APPLICATION;
£2 ON ALLOTMENT;
AND THE BALANCE £2 BY CALLS OF £1 PER SHARE,
At intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS:
GENERAL JAMES TRAVERS, V.C., C.B., E.I. United Service Club.
EDWARD WOODS, Esq., Memb. Inst. C.E., 6B. Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
COLONEL E. C. IMPEY, Bedecot, Horsham, Surrey, (Director of the North-West Provinces and Oude Ice Company, Limited.)
MATHEW KANE, M.D. Lanherne, Kingston, Surrey, (late Assay Master, Bombay.)
MAJOR C. H. STRUTT, (Director of the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Ice Companies, Limited.)
CHARLES CONNORS, Esq., Stafford House, Chiswick, (Director of the General Ice Factory Company Limited.)

BANKERS:
THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, LIMITED, 123, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, E.C. (AND ITS BRANCHES IN INDIA.)
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA. (BRANCHES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.)
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, LAHORE.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. TRINDERS & CURTIS-HAYWARD, 14 ST. HELEN'S PLACE, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C

AUDITOR:
J. F. KANE McGWIRE, Esq., CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

SECRETARY:
MR. FRANK E. HERSEE.

HEAD OFFICE:
144, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INDIAN BRANCH OFFICE:
ELDON ROAD, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT KURRACHEE:
MESSRS. McHINCH & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of Ice in Provinces of the PUNJAB by means of the patented Machinery and processes of the GENERAL ICE FACTORY COMPANY, Limited, of London, which have been successfully worked in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, as well as in the North-West Provinces of India and Kurrachee. The Company will be registered with a Capital of £65,000 divided into 13,000 Shares of £5, and of this number 3,000 Shares will be allotted to the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, fully paid up, for the cession to THE PUNJAB COMPANY of the exclusive privilege of working the General Ice Factory Company's patented machinery throughout the Provinces of the Punjab, and in discharge of all royalties thereon, and also for the general supervision over the engineering and machinery of each factory erected, and over the working of same.

It is proposed to erect the four first factories as soon as possible, so as to commence operations the beginning of next hot season; and the following places have been selected as the most suitable for factories, viz.:—

Lahore	2	five-ton	machines.
Delhi	1	"	"
Mooltan	1	"	"
Rawalpindi or Loodiana	1	"	"

The General Ice Factory Company, Limited, have undertaken to pay interest on share capital subscribed, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until the factories are completed and made over to the Punjab Company.

It is intended to erect factories in such other cities in the Punjab as the experience of working the above-named factories may show to be expedient.

Factories under the auspices of the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, have been in working operation for the last two years in the three Presidency towns of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and dividends at the rate of from 10 to 20 per cent. have been earned and paid to the Shareholders in the respective Companies; and these Companies' shares are now at a considerable premium.

Prospectuses and form of application for shares can be obtained from the Company's INDIAN BRANCH OFFICE, ELDON ROAD, Bombay, and from Mr. H. K. W. ARNOLD, Lahore.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40
In German Silver case with key	" 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	" 60
In fine Silver case with key	" 60
In fine Silver case keyless	" 70

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ...	" 30
In semi-Hunting ...	" 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice, and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES

Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonial, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co. Limited Bombay Messrs. B. S. Madon and Co., Bombay; and all the principal merchants in India.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GODL MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

FOR SALE. Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	" 12-0	do.
Do.	F F	do.	" 12-8	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	" 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8	per doz lb.
Do.	F F	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	" 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	" 9-8	do.
Do.	F F	do.	" 10-0	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	" 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	" 24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	" 15-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the KAISER-I-HIND GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of May instant, at the Company's Offices, situate at No. 8, Church Lane, in the Fort of Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors.
2. To elect Directors in place of the provisional Directors, who (with the exception of the *ex-officio* Director) retire in accordance with the provision in that behalf contained in clause 71 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
3. To sanction the sub-lease by the Directors of a portion of the Company's land to a tributary Company about to be formed in London, and to empower them to pay such remuneration and commissions to the person or persons negotiating on behalf of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold-Mining Company, Limited, as the Directors may deem expedient.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may place before the meeting for its consideration.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1881.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 15th June, 1881 (both days inclusive).

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It's most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*" *Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862.................£300,000
" 1872.................£816,253

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,015,143	1873	£2,645,593
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
65, OLD BAILEY, LONDON.

MILLS:
NASH—APSLEY—HOME PARK—CROXLEY—BATCHWORTH—FROGMORE, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING PAPERS
Of Every Description.

PLATE, WOODCUT, CHART, MAP and LITHO.
NEWS, Machine and Tub-Sized.
HAND-MADE WRITING, and PRINTING PAPERS.
MACHINE-MADE WRITINGS, Tub and Engine-Sized.
COLOURED PAPERS, for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE-COLOURED and ENAMEL PAPERS.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS, White and Coloured.
ENVELOPES, (THE MINIE Envelope, equal to best hand-made, for Foreign and Inland Post).

Samples and Prices on application at our London Warehouse, 65, Old Bailey.

LIFE.
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY
10 ANNAS WEEKLY.

Each Number of LIFE contains a Highly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPIE.

The following Portraits have already appeared, and can be had on application to Messrs COOPER & Co., Bombay:—Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, The Countess Grosvenor, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountess Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvagh, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Pullen, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.

The following Pictures have appeared:—
The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

LIFE
Is written by the most popular Authors of the day, both at home and abroad.

LIFE
Contains Social, Musical, Literary, and Critical Notes of the Week by the best Writers.

LIFE
Has Special Contributors in the chief Capitals of Europe and America, whose contributions are both instructive and amusing.

LIFE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
OFFICES—136, STRAND, W.C.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.
For Terms of Subscription apply to COOPER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Hamam Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.